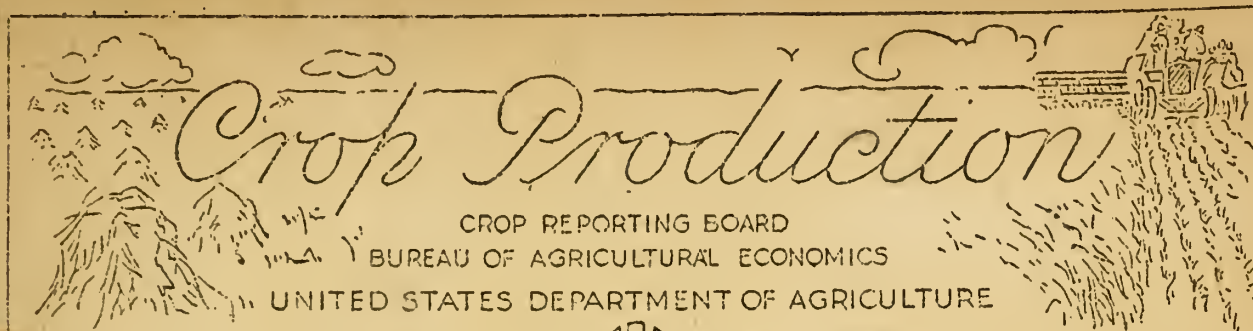


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Release: - October 10, 1945



3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

OCTOBER 1, 1945

The Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP	YIELD PER ACRE			TOTAL PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Average		Indicated	Average		Indicated	
	1934-43	1944	Oct. 1, 1945 1/	1934-43	1944	Sept. 1, 1945 1/	Oct. 1, 1945 1/
Corn, all.....bu.	26.8	33.2	33.4	2,433,060	3,228,361	3,069,055	3,078,126
Wheat, all..... "	14.7	18.2	17.7	789,080	1,078,647	1,152,270	1,140,825
Winter..... "	15.3	18.8	18.0	585,994	764,073	836,969	836,969
All spring.... "	13.2	16.9	16.9	203,085	314,574	315,301	312,856
Durum..... "	12.1	15.1	17.4	29,330	31,933	32,913	32,971
Other spring "	13.3	17.2	16.8	173,756	282,641	282,388	279,885
Oats..... "	29.6	29.9	37.8	1,068,399	1,166,392	1,575,356	1,583,650
Barley..... "	22.3	23.0	26.1	273,481	284,426	277,697	277,246
Rye..... "	11.9	11.5	13.3	41,434	25,872	27,883	27,883
Buckwheat..... "	16.9	17.8	17.5	7,121	9,166	7,862	7,756
Flaxseed..... "	8.1	8.4	9.3	21,684	23,527	35,345	35,855
Rice..... "	47.8	47.9	47.7	52,346	70,237	71,840	71,602
Sorghums for grain..... "	13.7	19.9	14.5	70,310	181,756	116,348	105,138
Hay, all tame...ton	1.34	1.41	1.52	77,415	83,845	90,639	90,477
Hay, wild..... "	.83	.97	.96	10,144	14,135	13,754	13,754
Hay, clover & timothy 2/... "	1.24	1.35	1.47	24,289	28,771	31,363	31,363
Hay, alfalfa.... "	2.04	2.19	2.30	28,604	31,702	33,434	33,350
Beans, dry edible 100 lb., bag	3/ 872	3/ 784	3/ 817	15,942	16,128	15,370	14,850
Peas, dry field"	3/ 1,139	3/ 1,277	3/ 1,127	3,976	8,873	5,793	5,793
Soybeans for beans.....bu.	17.6	18.4	18.6	86,732	192,863	202,589	196,587
Cowpeas for peas "	5.2	5.6	6.2	--	--	--	--
Peanuts 4/.....lb.	728	670	698	1,478,325	2,110,775	2,263,360	2,260,050
Potatoes.....bu.	124.0	130.4	153.0	375,091	379,436	432,895	435,395
Sweetpotatoes.. "	84.2	92.9	97.0	67,059	71,651	68,210	69,071
Tobacco.....lb.	926	1,117	1,118	1,392,390	1,950,213	1,999,328	2,036,831
Sugarcane for sugar & seed..ton	19.5	20.8	23.5	5,640	6,148	6,976	7,112
Sugar beets..... "	11.9	12.1	13.1	9,644	6,753	9,403	9,400
Broomcorn..... "	3/ 231	3/ 354	3/ 272	40	67	32	33
Hops.....lb.	1,157	1,303	1,375	5/ 39,240	47,695	55,751	55,810
Apples, com'l..bu.	--	--	--	5/ 119,046	5/ 124,754	68,260	66,754
Peaches..... "	--	--	--	5/ 57,201	5/ 75,963	82,420	81,954
Pears..... "	--	--	--	5/ 28,616	5/ 31,956	32,831	32,685
Grapes.....ton	--	--	--	5/ 2,475	2,737	2,812	2,841
Cherries (12 States).. "	--	--	--	5/ 153	5/ 202	133	135
Pecans.....lb.	--	--	--	97,346	140,165	147,770	141,535
Pasture.....pct.	6/ 68	6/ 77	6/ 83	--	--	--	--

1/ For certain crops, figures are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from previous reports. 2/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza. 3/ Pounds. 4/ Picked & threshed. 5/ Includes some quantities not harvested. 6/ Condition October 1.

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CROP PRODUCTION, OCTOBER 1, 1945  
(Continued)

CROP	ACREAGE (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Harvested		For	
	Average	1944	harvest,	1945
	1934-43		1945	Percent of
				1944
Corn, all.....	91,209	97,235	92,229	94.9
Wheat, all.....	53,829	59,309	64,961	109.5
Winter.....	38,526	40,714	46,434	114.0
All spring.....	15,303	18,595	18,527	99.6
Durum.....	2,361	2,116	1,890	89.3
Other spring.....	12,943	16,479	16,637	101.0
Oats.....	35,783	38,984	41,950	107.6
Barley.....	11,997	12,359	10,606	85.8
Rye.....	3,379	2,254	2,096	93.0
Buckwheat.....	420	515	445	86.0
Flaxseed.....	2,498	2,794	3,865	138.3
Rice.....	1,103	1,466	1,500	102.3
Sorghums for grain.....	4,886	9,117	7,268	79.7
Cotton.....	25,616	20,009	18,008	90.0
Hay, all tame.....	57,556	59,547	59,459	99.9
Hay, wild.....	12,012	14,520	14,295	98.5
Hay, clover & timothy 1/.....	19,633	21,375	21,268	99.5
Hay, alfalfa.....	13,917	14,480	14,521	100.3
Beans, dry edible.....	1,822	2,057	1,818	88.4
Peas, dry field.....	319	695	514	74.0
Soybeans for beans.....	4,812	10,502	10,596	100.9
Cowpeas 2/.....	3,140	1,665	1,530	91.9
Peanuts 3/.....	2,080	3,150	3,238	102.8
Potatoes.....	3,056	2,910	2,846	97.8
Sweetpotatoes.....	797	771	712	92.3
Tobacco.....	1,506	1,746	1,822	104.4
Sorgo for sirup.....	225	195	170	87.2
Sugarcane for sugar & seed..	288	296	303	102.3
Sugarcane for sirup.....	133	135	126	93.3
Sugar beets.....	808	558	715	128.1
Broomcorn.....	291	330	240	63.2
Hops.....	34	37	41	110.9

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON OCTOBER 1

CROP	Average 1934-43		1944		1945	
	Per-	1,000	Per-	1,000	Per-	1,000
	cent	bushels	cent	bushels	cent	bushels
Wheat.....	47.1	378,441	49.3	532,270	46.9	539,217
Oats.....	82.0	874,699	81.5	950,861	83.3	1,313,666
Corn for grain 4/.....	14.5	327,054	7.6	206,621	10.5	306,719
Soybeans 4/.....	--	--	2.5	4,765	1.6	3,005

1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza.

2/ Grown alone for all purposes.

3/ Picked and threshed.

4/ Old crop.

APPROVED:

*Clinton D. Anderson*

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## CROP REPORT AS OF OCTOBER 1, 1945

National crop prospects declined only slightly during September as a result of weather that adversely affected some important crops. Wet weather, some drought, extremes in temperatures, and early frosts all contributed to the somewhat lower prospects for some crops indicated on October 1. Aggregate total crop production, however, still promises an output equal to that produced in either of the exceptional years 1942 and 1944. The total is expected to exceed production in the big year, 1943, by about 6 percent and the 1923-32 "pre-drought" average by 24 percent. Food grain production is the largest and feed production the second largest on record. The forecast for corn at 3,078 million bushels is not much different than indicated a month ago. Early September weather promoted rapid development, but killing frosts at the end of the month and in early October caught some late corn before maturity.

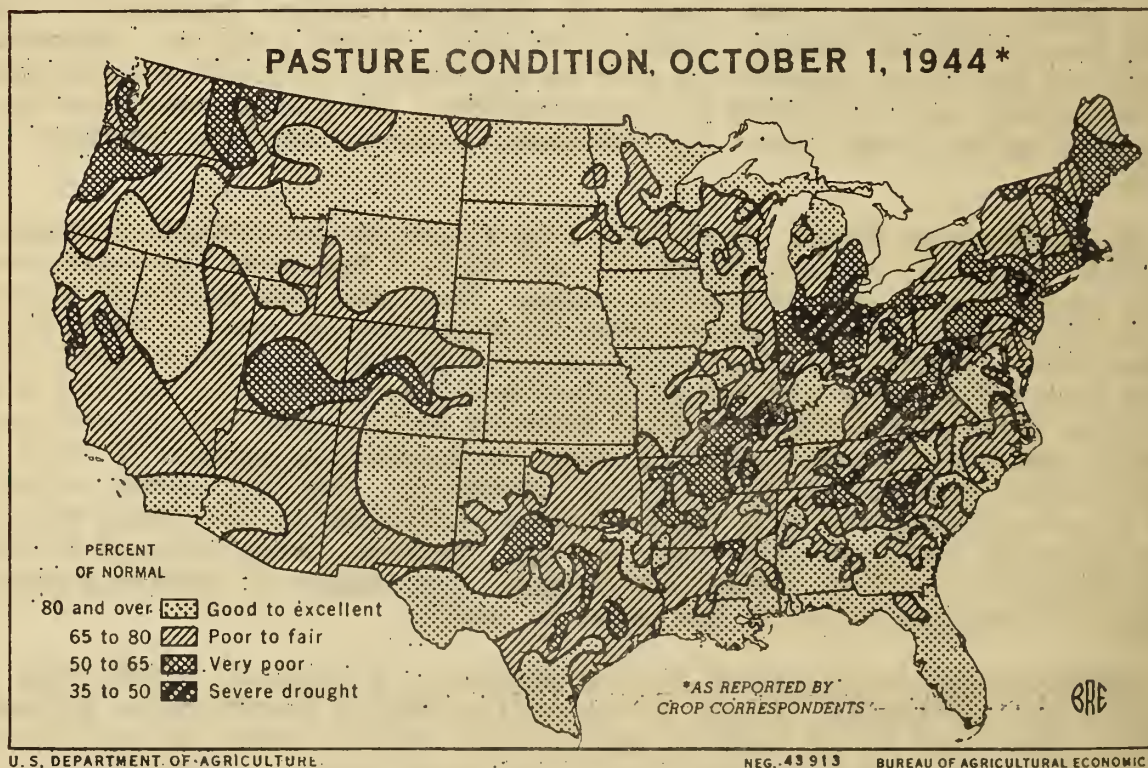
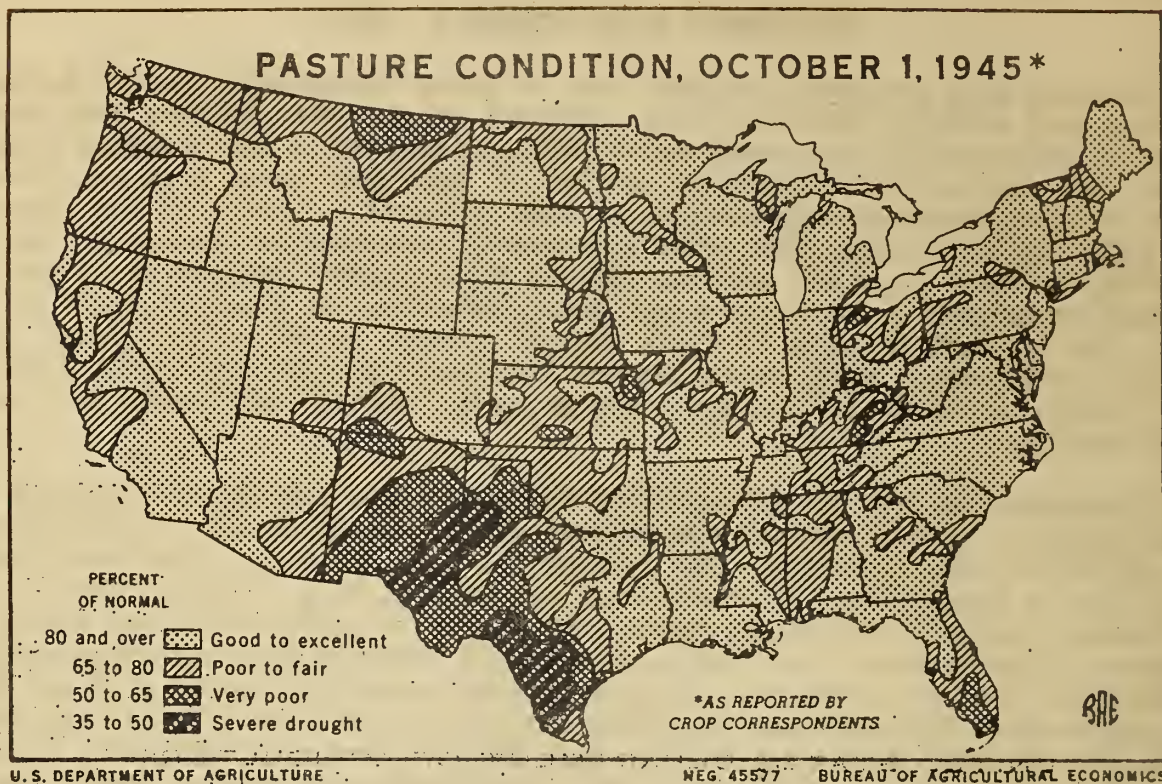
Prospects fell off during September for some crops that had not already reached maturity, or that were at the harvest stage, namely cotton, sorghums, soybeans, dry beans, and buckwheat. The outlook for corn, peanuts, sugar beets and rice is down in some States, but reductions are more or less offset by gains in other States. Harvest returns disclosed that yields of spring wheat and barley were turning out slightly lower, but yields of oats and flaxseed were exceeding earlier expectations. Tobacco, potatoes, sweetpotatoes and some other crops show net gains over a month ago. September was favorable for pastures and for milk and egg production, but seasonal farming operations were delayed, and once again this season a backlog of work developed. Dry weather would be welcome not only to lessen the threat of spoilage to frost damaged corn, but also to permit resumption of field work, especially harvesting operations and the seeding of winter wheat.

Notwithstanding the lower prospects for some crops, the aggregate total production indicated on October 1 includes record crops of wheat, oats, rice, soybeans, peanuts, tobacco, peaches, pears, early and midseason oranges, grapefruit, almonds, hops and truck crops for market. Near-record crops of hay, potatoes, flaxseed, sugarcane and grapes are expected as well as big crops of corn and sorghum grain, and above average crops of barley and sweetpotatoes. Production estimates for cotton, rye, apples, sugar beets, dry beans and broomcorn are below average, however.

In the Northern States, especially from Wisconsin and Illinois westward to the Cascade Mountains, weather during the last half of September was mostly too cool for proper development of the late crops. Frost and some snow were experienced in the northern Rocky Mountain States from mid-September on, causing damage to feed crops and beans. Toward the close of the month a hard-killing freeze swept across northern Iowa and northern and western Nebraska and southward over the higher altitudes of the Great Plains States. These freezing temperatures struck some areas a week to 10 days earlier than usual and caught an appreciable acreage of corn, sorghums and other crops at various stages of immaturity. The full extent of the damage is not measurable at this time. Weather conditions in the coming weeks will have an important bearing on the final outcome. Locally, large acreages of corn will be diverted to silage, forage, or pasture. Adjustments in feeding practices and kinds of livestock to be fed are bound to result.

Precipitation for September was the heaviest for the month since 1926. It was above normal everywhere, except in the area extending from Texas to California. Beneficial rains fell in the hard red winter wheat States, where soil moisture has been very deficient. Preparation of ground and wheat seeding had been held up because of the dryness, although some wheat was seeded in the dust. These general rains have put the ground in shape for seeding operations and will help germination and early growth of fall sown crops. The rains also benefited the late feed crops







## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

October 10, 1945October 1, 19453:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

and pastures in the southern sections and improved the outlook for wheat pastures. In some South Atlantic States, the Lake States and in Missouri, Arkansas, and adjacent States excessive rains brought harvesting to a virtual standstill and impaired quality of crops that had reached or were in the harvest stage. Fall plowing and seeding are behind schedule almost everywhere.

Food grain production, including a wheat crop of 1,150 million bushels and a rice crop of 72 million bushels, totals 37 million tons. This estimated output is 2 million tons more than produced in any other year. Only a small part of the bumper wheat crop remains unharvested, the bulk being safely in store. Rice harvest was delayed by heavy rains in Arkansas but made good progress in Louisiana.

The outlook for feed crops is generally favorable. This is true for practically all sections of the country except parts of Texas, New Mexico, and local areas in the Northwest. Areas hit by frosts may have appreciable soft or "wet" corn to utilize in the coming feeding season, and much corn will have to be fed as silage and fodder or used as pasture. Even so, the aggregate tonnage of feed grain crops seems likely to reach 121 million tons. Production of all feed crops, including the big hay crop and a fairly large tonnage of sorghum forage, promises to be the second largest ever produced. The supply of feed grains on farms now, including October 1 farm stocks of corn, barley and oats and production of corn and sorghum grain, totals 123 million tons, 2 million tons above the supply last year, but 6 million tons below the peak supplies in 1942. Supplies per animal unit appears to be slightly larger than last year and the largest in a record covering 20 years. Pasture condition on October 1 is among the highest ever reported for that date. Green feed was generally abundant during September. Range feed prospects showed more than the usual seasonal decline during the month, but feed conditions are good to very good outside of parts of the Southwest and other limited local areas.

The 1945 cotton crop showed the effects of excessive rains, hot and dry weather and further boll weevil damage. The October forecast was for 9,779 thousand bales, down 247 thousand bales from the estimate a month ago. Tobacco still holds promise for a crop of over 2 billion pounds. The late crop made progress and tobacco harvest is well advanced considering the difficulties experienced from weather. Wet weather was detrimental to peanuts in the South Atlantic States, to soybeans in the East North Central States, and to dry beans in Michigan and New York. Frosts hit beans in the Western States, and checked the late potatoes in Maine. Potatoes, however, improved in the Central and Western States. Sugar crops continued to make good progress.

Total farm production of livestock and livestock products in 1945 seems to be about the same as the aggregate volume produced last year, but about 5 percent below the all time high in 1943. Production is expected to be the second or third largest volume on record. Based on the size of the 1945 crops of pigs, lambs and calves, the number of chicks and turkeys hatched, and marketing weights for meat animals and poultry, farm production of cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry for the current calendar year should approximate 45 billion pounds live weight. This total would be about 6 billion pounds below the record output of 1943, slightly less than production in 1944 or 1942, but substantially larger than in any other year. Milk production promises to establish a new record. With production per cow

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at or near the highest level ever attained, the total volume for the year seems likely to hit 123 billion pounds. Production for the first 9 months of 1945 totals 97.2 billion pounds, up over 4 billion pounds from production in the same period last year. Farm poultry flocks have been exceptionally productive so far this season with the number of eggs laid per 100 hens a record level. Although the average number of layers was 8 percent smaller, egg production for the first three quarters of this year was only 5 percent below that of the corresponding period last year. Production for 1945 may be expected to reach about 4.6 billion dozen eggs. A production of this size would be second only to the 1944 record.

This season's total fruit production, including citrus crops from the 1945 bloom is expected to be about 4 percent less than last season, but about 18 percent greater than average. A record citrus production, 8 percent above last season, is in prospect. The crops of peaches, pears and sweet cherries were record highs while apples and sour cherries were record lows. Combined production of the principal deciduous fruits is 13 percent below last year and 2 percent below average.

Production of cultivated tree nuts (walnuts, pecans, almonds, filberts) in 1945 is indicated to be slightly larger than in 1944 and about one-third greater than average.

With harvest of commercial truck crops moving into the fall producing areas, it now appears reasonably certain that aggregate production for the entire year will establish a new high record -- probably about 5 percent above last year's record and 27 percent above average. Production during the winter was about 7 percent less than in 1944 and in the summer about 2 percent less. But a 6 percent increase in spring production and an indicated 31 percent larger fall outturn are sufficient to bring about the 5 percent increase for the year. Abundant supplies of commercial truck crops for the fresh market are in prospect for this fall. Except for celery, indicated fall-season production of each crop is well above that of 1944, and except for green peas is considerably above average. Aggregate production of fall crops is now indicated to be 31 percent greater than in 1944 and 48 percent above average.

The harvesting of late vegetables for processing continued quite active through September. October 1 prospects appeared favorable for an aggregate tonnage of the 8 processing vegetables (canning beets, green lima beans, snap beans, kraut cabbage, green peas, sweet corn, pimientos and tomatoes) of about 5,300,000 tons for this season, which is 4 percent larger than production in 1944 and 41 percent above the 10-year average.

Tomato production prospects improved slightly during September, and the same is true for Georgia pimientos. A record high production of green lima beans is in prospect. The other vegetable crops are not expected to quite reach the production levels indicated on September 1.

Production of 21 kinds of clover, grass, and winter-cover crop seeds, for which production forecasts have already been made, totals 470.2 million pounds of clean seed, and is indicated to be 2 percent larger than in 1944 (460.3 million pounds), and 13 percent larger than the 10-year (1934-43) average of about 417.4 million pounds. The above-average production this year is attributed entirely to an expansion in acreage, which more than offsets the below-average yields per acre. The marked expansion in acreage this year and last resulted largely from attractive support prices, and acreage and poundage payments for important kinds of seeds.

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It is estimated that 4.3 million acres of 21 seed-crops (not including alfalfa, lespedeza, and Sudan grass seed, for which production forecasts are to be made this month) will be harvested this year, compared with 4.4 million last year, and the average of 3.4 million. Unusually wet weather occurred at harvest time which not only reduced yields but also curtailed the acreage harvested. Even with the unfavorable late summer and early fall weather this year, in sharp contrast with the favorable weather last year, supplies of relatively few seeds, such as alfalfa, alsike clover, white clover, and Kentucky bluegrass, are expected to fall short of meeting the requirements in 1946.

CORN: Earlier prospects for another 3 billion bushel corn crop were strengthened during September. Frosts occurred near the usual dates in northern and western portions of the main corn-producing area, where a considerable proportion of the acreage was vulnerable to frost damage because it had been planted late. But the major portion of the corn acreage on October 1 either had not yet been touched by killing frost or was sufficiently mature to escape serious damage. By October 10 killing frosts had occurred in the major portion of the Corn Belt. Dry, warm weather is now needed to mature the grain and reduce the high moisture content of the ears.

Corn production is estimated at 3,078 million bushels on the basis of October 1 conditions. This is an improvement of 9 million bushels over the September 1 forecast. Such a crop would be the third largest of record, exceeded only in 1942 and 1944. The average yield of 33.4 bushels per harvested acre compares with 33.3 bushels forecast on September 1, with 33.2 bushels in 1944, and the average of 26.8 bushels, and was exceeded only in 1942. These estimates of production and yield include corn for all purposes — for grain, silage, forage, hogging and grazing.

Development of the crop was benefited by favorable weather during the first third of September, but the remainder of the month was rainy and temperatures were below normal. As a result corn in Northern States continued green and growing, with ears containing a high proportion of moisture. Light frosts in some areas tended to check growth, while severe frosts in Northern and Western States killed much immature corn. Salvage operations of cutting corn for silage and forage were hampered sometimes by rain and muddy fields. Most of the immature or soft corn resulting from frosts in Michigan, Wisconsin, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Nebraska is in areas which have sufficient livestock to utilize it. Farmers are prepared to salvage this corn as silage and fodder, or by hogging and grazing. Few of these areas are normally producers of cash corn. A serious situation is likely to develop in southern Minnesota and extreme northern Iowa where a large proportion of the acreage is immature and will produce soft or at best chaffy corn in excess of amounts which can be fed locally. A frost-free October would have been necessary for all corn to mature in Missouri and adjacent portions of southern and western Illinois, southeastern Nebraska, and northeastern Kansas; thus immature corn will be a problem in parts or all of this area, where light to heavy frosts were recorded on October 8 and 9. The ultimate effect on yield in these areas depends upon whether the fall weather will be favorable for curing the high moisture grain.



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North Central States account for 2,351 million bushels, or 8 percent less than production in these States in 1944. Thus these States account for 76 percent of the total 1945 corn crop. In spite of an extremely unfavorable planting season and a rather rainy and cool growing season, the crop made unexpected progress until frosts occurred at near the usual dates in much of the region. Yield prospects improved over a month ago in Indiana, which is producing an all time record crop, in Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri and South Dakota sufficiently to more than offset declines in Ohio, Nebraska and Kansas, with Iowa and North Dakota unchanged.

Slight gains were registered since September 1 in corn production prospects in eastern New England while other North Atlantic States showed no change. Most of the acreage in these States is utilized for silage and forage. The South Atlantic region showed increased production prospects, due to gains in Virginia, West Virginia, and Florida while prospects were maintained in other States. Gains of a half-bushel in yields in Tennessee, Alabama, and Arkansas more than offset a bushel decline in the Texas corn yield while other South Central States maintained earlier prospects. Several of these States are making record average yields and production this year. Frost damage in many Western States tended to reduce yields, particularly in Colorado, Wyoming, and Idaho, but yields improved in New Mexico and Oregon.

Corn to be harvested for grain is currently estimated at 2,680 million bushels, approximately 87 percent of the estimated total production of all corn. This compared with 2,910 million bushels for grain in 1944, which was 90 percent of all corn production. This preliminary estimate is made for the second year, so that comparisons with feed supplies in previous years may be made before the usual December estimates.

Farm Stocks: Stocks of 307 million bushels of old corn remained on farms October 1, equivalent to 10.5 percent of the record 1944 production. Though nearly 50 percent larger than the relatively low stocks a year ago, these stocks are smaller than on October 1 of any of the preceding 6 years, and slightly below the 1934-43 average for the date. Disappearance of 441 million bushels from farms since July 1 is the heaviest on record for the July-October quarter. The average is 262 million bushels. Farm supplies of corn at the start of the October feeding season thus reach 2,987 million bushels when these stocks are added to the estimated corn for grain from the new crop, compared with 3,116 million bushels a year ago and 3,084 million on October 1, 1943.

WHEAT: Production of all wheat, now indicated at 1,149,825,000 bushels, remains the largest on record, exceeding the previous record crop of 1,078,647,000 last year by nearly 7 percent. All spring wheat production of 312,856,000 bushels is nearly equal to last year's crop of 314,574,000 bushels. The decline from last month in the estimate of all spring wheat production is a little less than 2½ million bushels. This was due to some harvesting losses which, however, were moderate and occurred in only limited areas. Weather in general was very favorable for harvest. Some sprouting of unthreshed grain occurred in northern Minnesota and parts of North Dakota, and there was some shattering of standing grain. Compared with such losses in recent years of heavy crops, however, the losses this year were comparatively small, and an unusually high percentage of the crop was completely garnered.

Other spring wheat production is estimated at 279,885,000 bushels, slightly under last year's 282,641,000 bushel crop. Durum wheat production of 32,971,000 bushels is a little above last year's production of 31,933,000 bushels.



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The all spring wheat yield of 16.9 bushels per acre equals last year's yield of 16.9 bushels, and has been exceeded in only 3 previous years. The durum wheat yield of 17.4 bushels per acre is 2.3 bushels above last year, and has been exceeded in only one other year of record. The other spring wheat yield of 16.8 bushels per acre is nearly half a bushel below last year, but has been exceeded in only 4 other years of record. The decline in the all spring wheat yield of one-tenth of a bushel per acre since September 1 is due primarily to declines in other spring wheat yields in North and South Dakota. October 1 yield estimates are higher than last month in the Mountain and Pacific Northwest States. This year the unusual situation of durum wheat yielding above other spring occurred in the Dakotas. Durum out-yielded other spring by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  bushels per acre in North Dakota and one-half bushel in South Dakota, while in Minnesota the durum yield is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  bushels under other spring.

The indicated production of wheat by classes is hard red winter, 524,000,000 bushels; soft red winter, 243,065,000; hard red spring, 242,397,000; durum, 33,784,000; and white wheat, 106,579,000 bushels. This year's big wheat crop is reflected in larger production than last year in each class of wheat except hard red spring, particularly in the hard red winter and soft red winter classes.

Farm Stocks of Wheat: Stocks of wheat on farms October 1 are estimated at 539,217,000 bushels, compared with 532,370,000 bushels on the same date a year ago, and the 10-year (1934-43) average of 372,441,000 bushels. Although stocks remaining on farms are higher than any other year of record excepting the 640 million bushels on October 1, 1942, the stocks in percent of production are comparatively low. Disappearance of wheat from farms is the highest on record for the first quarter of the crop marketing year -- 8 percent larger than last year and two-fifths larger than average.

OATS: The Nation's first  $1\frac{1}{2}$  billion bushel oats crop has been attained. The current estimate of 1,583,650,000 bushels exceeds the previous record crop of 1920 by 139 million bushels. The current production exceeds the 1944 production of 1,166,392,000 bushels by 36 percent, and is about one-half larger than the 1934-43 average.

The season was exceptionally favorable for oats. Moderate temperatures and abundant moisture in main producing areas prolonged the period for development of grain, resulting in high test weight and large yields per acre. Yield per acre equals or exceeds the 1934-43 average in most States. Below average yields are estimated for the northern New England States, New Jersey, Missouri, Kansas, and Oklahoma. Very high yields were attained in the northern Corn Belt States. Yields lower than in 1944 are estimated in New York and New Jersey and in States westward from the Plains.

New record yields per acre for oats for grain are estimated in the following States; Wisconsin, 51.5; Minnesota, 46.0; South Dakota, 43.0; Illinois at 43.0 bushels equals the previous record.

Oats Stocks on Farms: October 1 stocks of oats on farms are estimated at 1,318,666,000 bushels, equivalent to 83.3 percent of the 1945 crop. This is more than one-third above the 950,861 bushels held last year and about a half larger than the 1934-43 average. Stocks are above average everywhere except in the North Atlantic region. They exceed last year everywhere except in the North Atlantic and Western regions. The large crop and late harvest have made stocks high both in bushels and in percentage of crop.

Disappearance from the 1945 supply on farms (the July 1 farm stocks plus the 1945 production) totaled 476,242,000 bushels. This is above the disappearance of 400,824,000 bushels during the corresponding quarter of 1944, and the 363,541,000 bushels average for the quarter.

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

October 10, 1945

October 1, 1945

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

**BARLEY:** Barley production, estimated at 277,246,000 bushels, is only slightly changed from a month ago. The crop this year is about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  percent less than in 1944, but is about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  percent above the 1934-43 average, despite a much smaller acreage for harvest than last year or the average. The indicated yield of 26.1 bushels per acre is the highest since 1915. This high yield is about 3 bushels per acre above last year and almost 4 bushels per acre above the 10-year average.

Most States indicated no change in yield from last month. The most significant change was in Wisconsin where yields are turning out considerably better than expected and a yield of 39.5 bushels per acre is indicated compared with 33.0 bushels forecast last month. Michigan yields are slightly above a month ago, while all other North Central States show no change from that indicated on September 1. The season generally has been very favorable, especially in the heavy producing area of the North Central States. Most of the crop had been harvested before the heavy September rains fell.

Stocks of barley on farms October 1, 1945 amounted to 174,315,000 bushels equivalent to about 63 percent of the 1945 production. This compares with 185,420,000 bushels, or 65 percent of the 1944 production, on hand October 1, 1944, the first year for which barley stocks were estimated as of October 1.

Rye stocks on farms October 1 are indicated at 14,381,000 bushels, equivalent to 52 percent of the 1945 production. On October 1, 1944 farm stocks were 16,314,000 bushels, or 63 percent of the 1944 production. Notable this year is the very low percentage of the crop still on farms October 1 in the principal rye-producing States of the Great Plains. In contrast, a larger percent than a year ago remains on farms in the East North Central States and in the South where a relatively higher percentage is needed for seed, and where adverse weather has delayed seeding this fall. Large rail shipments of rye are reported from States with marketable surpluses. Farm stocks of rye on October 1 have been estimated only in 1944 and 1945.

**BUCKWHEAT:** The October 1 production outlook is for a crop of 7,756,000 bushels. This would be 15 percent smaller than the big 1944 crop of 9,166,000 (the largest since 1923) but 9 percent larger than the 10-year (1934-43) average of 7,121,000. Even though crop prospects declined during September, the production now forecast would still be the third largest in the past 10 years. The indicated yield per acre is 17.5 bushels; the 1944 yield was 17.3, the average 16.9.

In New England, continued warm weather permitted more complete development of the crop than appeared likely a month ago. About one-third of the crop in New York had not yet ripened by October 1. The crop was damaged by late September frosts, and only one-third of the acreage had been harvested to date, the smallest proportion in over 10 years. Late September rains delayed harvesting in Pennsylvania and caused considerable lodging. In Virginia and West Virginia practically all of the crop has been harvested. Relatively, the best prospects this year are in Minnesota and the Dakotas, where buckwheat matured under favorable conditions. Most of the crop is already harvested in these 3 States.

**FLAXSEED:** Flaxseed production is now estimated at 35,855,000 bushels, an increase of about  $1\frac{1}{3}$  million bushels since September 1, and 52 percent more than the 1944 production of 23,527,000 bushels. The indicated yield per acre is 9.3 bushels per acre, or almost a bushel above that obtained last year and over a bushel above average. Yield-per-acre prospects improved slightly over a month ago in South Dakota and Iowa.



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Ranking among the Nation's four biggest flaxseed crops, this year's output has been successfully harvested in all States except for a few late fields in the northernmost zones of Montana, North Dakota, and Minnesota. Killing frosts occurred in these areas the latter part of September, but only a minimum of fields suffered damage since standing flax was generally mature.

RICE: A record rice crop of nearly 72 million bushels still appeared likely on October 1. A slight decline in prospective production during September resulted from a further decrease in yield prospects in Texas, which was not entirely offset by improvement in Arkansas and Louisiana. The current estimate is about 2 percent above the previous record crop of 1944.

Harvesting was delayed in Arkansas by heavy rains that softened fields to the extent that heavy machinery could not be moved in. Some shocked rice was damaged and some late planted fields are still vulnerable to frost damage. Nevertheless yield prospects improved a bushel over a month earlier. A large proportion of the Louisiana acreage is being combined, with good progress made during September. Insufficient drying facilities appear to be a limiting factor. Yields are good with most of the early varieties already harvested. In Texas the large acreage of late varieties has been severely affected by blight damage. Yield prospects fell off 2 bushels below the September 1 level which had made allowance for the hurricane damage in late August. California prospects remained unchanged as September weather was nearly ideal for drying fields and starting harvest. Harvest will be general by mid-October.

TOBACCO: Production of tobacco is indicated at 2,037 million pounds, a new high record. This compares with last year's record of 1,950 million pounds and is almost 2 percent higher than was forecast last month. Warm weather and good growing conditions in most of September favored the late tobacco that was not harvested. Changes were moderate but small increases were general in all principal classes.

Most of the increase since last month took place in flue-cured tobacco which is estimated at 1,201 million pounds. This is about 2 percent above the September 1 forecast and about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  percent above the all time high record of 1939 when 1,171 million pounds were produced.

A Burley crop of 576 million pounds is estimated for 1945. This is 1 percent higher than was indicated a month ago and compares with 592 million pounds, the all-time record established in 1944. Growing conditions were favorable for late fields. Practically all of the crop has been cut and housed under good conditions without serious weather injury.

Indicated production of fire-cured tobacco at 587 million pounds was little changed from last month. This is 8 percent below last year's production and 39 percent lower than the 10-year (1934-43) average.

Dark air-cured tobacco showed a slight increase over last month in prospective production. The October 1 estimate of 43.6 million pounds compares with the total of 44.5 million pounds produced in 1944, and 36.1 million pounds, the 10-year (1934-43) average.

Cigar type tobaccos showed 2 percent increase over the forecast of September 1. Fillers were up 1 percent, binders 4, and wrappers 2 percent. The total for fillers is placed at 57.9 million pounds, compared with production of 59.3 last year and 54.7, the 10-year (1934-43) average. Growth was good during early September, but in Pennsylvania rust was reported as limiting yield increases over last month. As the month closed most of the tobacco was housed and curing nicely though some sheds were crowded by the heavy late crop. Estimated production of binders, 64.6 million pounds, is well above the 57.2 million produced in 1944 and about 27 percent above the average. The production of wrappers is estimated at 11.1 million pounds, and compares with 11.2 million last year and 9.2 million, the 10-year (1934-43) average.



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**SOYBEANS:** A record production of soybeans is indicated as of October 1, although prospects have declined from a month ago. A crop of 196,587,000 bushels is forecast -- about 3 percent less than indicated September 1 but still 2 percent higher than the 1944 production of 192,863,000 bushels. The previous record crop was in 1943 when production amounted to over 193 million bushels.

Rains and cool weather delayed maturity in some areas and held up harvesting where the crop was already mature. Frosts to October 1 caused little damage but some late beans were still in danger. Some damage may result from continued heavy rains, causing the plants to fall, making combining very difficult. Although prospects declined in September, better than average yields are expected in all soybean producing States, excepting New York and Ohio where yields are slightly below the 10-year average. The United States yield of 18.6 bushels per acre indicated on October 1 is a bushel per acre above average and slightly higher than the 18.4 bushels per acre in 1944.

Ohio yield prospects declined sharply from a month ago. The crop is exceptionally weedy and although the vine growth looked good earlier in the season the pods did not fill as well as expected. Indiana shows little change from last month, but the continued wet weather has delayed maturity and harvesting. Illinois prospects declined slightly and a yield of 20.5 bushels per acre is forecast compared with 21.0 bushels last month and with 21.0 bushels in 1944. There was no frost damage to October 1 but the decline in prospects was due primarily to lodging from heavy rains, disease, weediness and shelling. Cool, wet weather has retarded maturity and practically no beans in the State were harvested by the end of September. In Iowa frosts did not cause serious damage since the crop in the frost area had largely reached maturity. However, a considerable proportion of the crop was planted late and these beans are not expected to yield as well as the earlier planted acreage.

Stocks of old soybeans on farms October 1 amounted to about 3 million bushels, equivalent to less than 2 percent of the 1944 production. Stocks on farms are the lowest for the period since 1942 when the series began. A year ago farm stocks were estimated at 4,765,000 bushels or about 2½ percent of the 1943 production. Disappearance from farms between July 1 and October 1 this year was only 4,744,000 bushels, considerably less than for the same period in 1944. Movement of the 1944 crop from farms was exceptionally heavy during the first quarter, October 1, 1944 to January 1, 1945.

**COWPEAS:** The yield of cowpeas per acre this year is expected to be better than average in nearly all States where the crop is grown. Conditions on October 1 indicated that the average yield for the United States will be 6.2 bushels per acre, compared with the 5.2 bushel average for the 10 years, 1934 to 1943. The yield last year was 5.6 bushels. It is not yet known what proportion of the total acreage will be saved for peas, but this year's total acreage planted alone is the smallest in 15 years. For this reason the total crop will be relatively short this season, in spite of the relatively high yields per acre that are now in prospect.

**PEANUTS:** The prospective production of peanuts for picking and threshing is placed at 2,260 million pounds based on October 1 indications. This reflects very little change in production prospects from those indicated a month ago. The present estimate exceeds the 1944 crop by 7 percent and is 53 percent above the 10-year (1934-43) average production of 1,473 million pounds. If realized this will be an all time record high production.

Frequent heavy rains during September caused some damage to the peanut crop in the Virginia-North Carolina area and harvesting was delayed during this period. The currently indicated production for this area is 3 percent below last month. Dry weather is urgently needed to complete the harvest.



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Most of the Spanish peanuts were harvested in the Southeastern area before the heavy rains of mid-September. The wet ground delayed harvesting of the Runners and picking and threshing of the Spanish type. Prospective yields per acre increased in Florida and Alabama during the month, while Georgia and Mississippi remained unchanged and South Carolina declined slightly. The net result was a 1 percent increase in indicated production for the Southeastern Area. Prospective production in the Southwestern Area is placed at 553 million pounds or the same as on September 1. The current estimate is 24 percent above the 445 million pounds harvested in 1944 and exceeds the 1934-43 average production by 149 percent.

**DRY BEANS:** A dry bean crop of 14,850,000 bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned) is indicated as of October 1. This would be the smallest crop produced since 1936, and is a decline of 520,000 bags from September 1 prospects. Production in 1944 was 16,128,000 bags and the 10-year (1934-43) average is 15,942,000 bags.

The weather was generally unfavorable for dry beans during the latter part of September. Frosts and frequent rains caused considerable field loss and the "clean-out" or "pick" is expected to be unusually high, particularly in the North Central and Northeastern States where the moisture content of the crop is very high.

Harvest of the New York crop got under way the first week of September but very little of the crop has been threshed. Recent rain has caused considerable discoloration, and frost since October 1 caught some beans immature. Rain and frost in Michigan reduced prospective production to the lowest level since 1936 and the percentage of damaged and sprouted beans is very high. Crop prospects also declined during September in the southwestern Pinto bean States. The crop in southwestern Colorado escaped frost damage, but in the northern part of the State rain and sharp freezes reduced prospective production. Frosts and storms in September caused some loss and damage in the States producing Great Northerns.

In California, total production is unchanged from the September 1 forecast of about 4 million bags. There is a good crop of Limas reflecting, in part, the generous August rains.

**BROOMCORN:** Based on the condition of the growing crop and on yields per acre obtained at a time when more than half the total crop was harvested, the United States production of broomcorn on October 1 is estimated at 32,600 tons. This is 1,000 tons more than was indicated a month ago, and compares with 67,200 tons in 1944 and with 40,130 tons the 10-year (1934-43) average. In Oklahoma, 68 percent of the dwarf, and 92 percent of the standard crops were reported harvested by the end of September. Harvesting in Colorado progressed rapidly during the latter half of the month and growers reported this operation about 60 percent complete by October 1. In Texas, the bulk of the crop has been harvested for several weeks, while in Illinois considerable broomcorn in the lower end of the district still remained to be harvested by the end of September.

Prospects for a larger tonnage on October 1 as compared with a month earlier were indicated for Colorado and Oklahoma. In these States, yields were reported above earlier expectations. Progress of late broomcorn in Colorado, however, was cut short by a frost on September 13. The Kansas district suffered from hot, dry weather which reduced yields per acre below the outlook a month earlier. Yields in New Mexico and in Illinois were unchanged from those indicated on September 1. For the United States the average yield of 272 pounds per acre on October 1 compares with 354 pounds in 1944, and with the average of 281 pounds.

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Heavy rains accompanied by winds lodged broomcorn in Illinois. This condition has increased the labor costs of harvesting and some acreage may not be harvested. In New Mexico, very dry weather during the first three weeks of September caused considerable damage to late-planted corn, which was not benefited much by heavy rains late in the month. In Oklahoma excessive rains fell at the close of the month, particularly in Garvin County and some broomcorn was washed out or badly lodged.

SUGAR BEETS: A sugar beet crop of 9,400,000 tons is expected to be harvested in 1945, compared with 6,753,000 tons in 1944, and 9,644,000 tons the 10-year (1934-43) average. Prospective yields per acre improved during September in Michigan, Wisconsin, North Dakota, Washington and California, while in Montana, Colorado, Minnesota, Iowa and Kansas yields were down slightly. The average yield per acre this year is indicated at 13.1 tons, compared with 12.1 tons last year and 11.9 tons the 10-year average.

Lifting and topping beets started during late September in the northern producing States. In California harvest is well along with machines being used extensively. While rain and some snow the latter part of September delayed harvesting in Northern Colorado and Wyoming, rapid progress is expected to be made throughout October.

The harvest-labor supply is still rather short but it appears that the more important producing areas will have adequate labor for handling the large tonnage.

If the sugar content of beets turns out about the same as in 1944, the supply of sugar will be over 1,350,000 tons compared with 985,000 tons in 1944 and 1,407,000 tons, the 10-year average.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED: United States production of 7,112,000 tons of sugarcane for sugar and seed is indicated on October 1. This is about 2 percent higher than was forecast a month ago, and compares with 6,148,000 tons produced in 1944.

The crop got off to an unusually early start in Louisiana and, on the whole, has been very promising all season. However, lack of rainfall in some localities during the early summer resulted in a slight setback; but good rains in August and September enabled sugarcane in these areas to make rapid and substantial improvement during the past month. The grinding season is expected to get underway at about the usual time.

Heavy rains and high wind velocity attended the tropical hurricane of mid-September that passed over the cane belt of Florida, but only slight damage has been reported.

HOPS: The total hop production is now estimated at 55,810,000 pounds, a slight improvement since September 1. The 1945 crop is 17 percent above the 1944 crop of 47,695,000 pounds and 42 percent more than the 10-year average (1934-43) production of 39,240,000 pounds. Early September rains in Western Oregon improved yields in that state and brought production to nearly 20,000,000 pounds. Yields in Washington, however, declined from prospects a month ago, lowering the indicated production to about 21,000,000 pounds. In California production is placed at 14,850,000 pounds.

Harvesting in most areas was completed by October 1 under favorable conditions. Quality of the crop was mostly good this year.



**COMMERCIAL APPLES:** The United States apple crop in commercial areas is estimated at 66,754,000 bushels which is 1,506,000 bushels or 2 percent less than the September 1 forecast. During September, prospects declined sharply in New York, Pennsylvania and Michigan but improved in the 3 west coast States. The 1945 crop is the smallest ever recorded and only 54 percent of the 124,754,000 bushels produced in 1944 and compares with the 10-year (1934-43) average of 119,046,000 bushels. Production in the Eastern and Central States combined is estimated at 23,561,000 bushels; only 30 percent of the 1944 crop of 78,387,000 bushels. For the Western region 1945 production is estimated at 43,193,000 bushels, about 7 percent below last year and 2 percent below average.

In the Eastern States harvest of the short crop was well advanced and in most areas about 2 weeks ahead of usual. In many orchards the thin set of fruit is accompanied by large sizes but quality is generally poor in most eastern apple areas. Control of insects and diseases has been difficult this year. In New England the McIntosh harvest was practically over by October 1 and the Baldwin harvest well advanced in southern New England. Harvest of the late winter varieties started about October 1 in northern New England. In New York there are a few fair sized crops in orchards at the higher elevations in the Hudson Valley but very few salable apples will be produced in other areas. The Pennsylvania crop is only 31 percent of average. Harvest was about one-third completed by October 1 and is expected to be finished by the end of the month.

In the South Atlantic States production is still indicated to be about a third of average and slightly more than a fourth of last year. Because of the small crop and early maturity, harvest in many orchards had been completed by October 1 and picking in all areas will be about finished by mid-October.

Production in the Central States is estimated at 8,899,000 bushels, 45 percent of last year and only 40 percent of average. The crop is very short in Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin, and Arkansas. Tennessee has an above-average production and fair sized crops are reported in Illinois, Indiana, and Kentucky.

In the West, above-average crops are indicated in California and Utah and below-average crops in the other States, ranging from 5 percent below average in Washington to 18 percent below in Colorado. The Colorado crop is less than two-thirds of the 1944 production with the shortage occurring in Delta County, the principal carlot shipping area, and in southwestern areas. The Washington crop is variable. The crop of Jonathans and Rome is reported light and Delicious and Winesaps fairly heavy. Winesaps were still sizing on October 1. Production for the State is estimated at 26,180,000 bushels -- 16 percent below last year. Some recent worm damage may reduce shipments below earlier expectations. The Oregon crop is reported below that of last year in all commercial areas except Malheur County. Harvest is expected to get under way in the Hood River Valley about October 1. California has a large crop of winter varieties in most commercial areas. Also, large crops of Gravensteins and fall apples have been harvested. The State's production of 9,240,000 bushels is 50 percent greater than in 1944 and 21 percent above average.

**PEACHES:** The 1945 peach crop of 81,954,000 bushels is a record large one and compares with 75,963,000 bushels in 1944 and 57,201,000 bushels, the 10-year (1934-43) average. The previous record was the 77,846,000 bushels produced in 1931.

In the west, large crops were produced in all important States. California Clingstones totaled 19,877,000 bushels -- 3 percent below last year but 38 percent above average. Maturity was late this year and harvesting and



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canning operations extended later into September than usual. Wastage was less than last season when about 10 percent of the crop was not utilized due to shortage of labor at the peak of the harvest and canning season. California Freestones are placed at 11,918,000 bushels -- 12 percent less than 1944 but 33 percent more than average. By October 1 all of the crop had been harvested except small quantities of late maturing table peaches. A record large crop was marketed from Colorado.

The big crop of 26,892,000 bushels in the 10 Southern States established a record and compares with 17,193,000 in 1944 and 15,762,000 the 10-year average.

In the North Atlantic area production was about average but 22 percent below the large 1944 crop. Harvest was completed in September under satisfactory conditions. In the Midwest, Michigan had a record crop of 3,848,000 bushels, 4 percent above the September 1 estimate and 7 percent bigger than the 1944 production. In Illinois, rapid ripening and rains, occurring at the height of the marketing season, resulted in some losses. Production is now estimated to be 5 percent below the September 1 forecast but still 32 percent above average.

PEARS: The 1945 pear crop is estimated at 32,685,000 bushels. This record production is 14 percent above average but only 2 percent more than the large crop of last season. In the West, where about three-fourths of the crop is usually grown, production was about a third above average. The North Atlantic States produced only about one-third of an average crop and the North Central States only about one-half of average. In the South Atlantic group, production also fell below average but in the South Central States the crop was about one-third above average.

Estimated production of Bartlett pears in the three Pacific Coast States is 20,220,000 bushels -- 13 percent more than last year and 38 percent more than average. Bartletts were all harvested by the first week in October except for a few at higher elevations, mostly in California.

Varieties other than Bartletts, in the Pacific Coast States are estimated at 5,814,000 bushels, compared with 5,590,000 bushels last year and 5,237,000 bushels, the 10-year average. In Washington, all winter pears were harvested by October 1 except a few Winter Nelis. Many late pears are going into cold storage. In Oregon most of the Anjous were picked by October 1 but a large part of both the Bosc and Comice crops were still on the trees. Sizes of both Bosc and Comice probably will average smaller than usual. In California, harvest of Hardys was nearly completed by the first of October but some of the later varieties were still on the trees.

GRAPES: Grape production is estimated at 2,841,150 tons -- second largest to the record crop of 2,972,900 tons produced in 1943 and 4 percent above last year's large production of 2,736,250 tons. The 10-year (1934-43) average is 2,474,835 tons.

California grapes, which usually comprise about 90 percent of the Nation's crop, are now estimated at a total of 2,714,000 tons for all varieties, compared with 2,514,000 tons last year and 2,256,700 tons, the 10-year average. The crop has developed satisfactorily all through the season except for lateness of maturity. Prospective production of California wine grapes increased about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  percent during September and is now placed at 554,000 tons compared with 563,000 last year and the 10-year average of 540,000 tons. The harvest of wine grapes is well advanced but probably will not be completed until sometime in November. Table grapes are estimated at 531,000 tons -- 4 percent above last year and 23 percent above average. Because the crop matured late, Tokay shipments have lagged behind those of previous years. Tokay shipments were heavy on October 1 and a considerable part of the crop was yet to be moved. Emperors had not started moving. The production of raisin



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varieties is indicated at 1,629,000 tons -- a slight increase over the September estimate, 13 percent above last year and 25 percent above average. Most of the grapes for sun drying were in trays on September 21, when scattered showers fell over the San Joaquin Valley. However, the damage to raisins appears to have been light.

In Washington the grape crop is turning out exceptionally good in the irrigated areas, but only fair in the dry land areas because of lack of moisture. Harvest is nearly completed.

As indicated earlier in the season, the eastern grape areas have very short crops which are ripening late. In the Lake Erie areas of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, bunches are small and scattered which makes harvesting difficult. Harvest started in this area the first week in October and should continue active through most of the month. Tonnage of grapes is falling short of earlier expectations in all the major New York producing districts except the Finger Lakes area. The Michigan crop is turning out better than was expected earlier, but is still indicated to be less than a third of average.

**CITRUS FRUIT:** A record crop of early and midseason oranges for the 1945-46 season (the principal source of orange supplies from October 1 - May 1) for the United States is now in prospect. The estimated 50,500,000 boxes is 1 percent higher than the peak crop of 49,841,000 boxes in 1943-44 and 7 percent above last year's production of 47,283,000 boxes. Most of the increase is in Florida where 26 million boxes are expected this year, a record for the early and midseason crop in that State. An increase in production is also in prospect in Texas, but California's prospective crop of Navel is 6 percent smaller than last year. Early indications for Florida Valencia oranges point to a crop of 24 million boxes compared with 21,100,000 harvested in 1944-45. Texas and Arizona Valencia prospects are also better than a year ago. Florida tangerines for 1945-46 are estimated at 4 million boxes, an increase of 100,000 boxes over the 1944-45 crop.

Grapefruit production is also expected to be a record. A crop of 61,730,000 boxes (exclusive of California summer grapefruit) is in prospect for 1945-46 compared with the previous high production in 1943-44 of 53,990,000 boxes and the 10-year average of 35,683,000 boxes. Despite some loss of fruit in the September tropical storm, Florida expects another large grapefruit crop -- 32,000,000 boxes, compared with 22,300,000 boxes harvested last year and 36,000,000 indicated before the October 1944 storm. Texas production at 24,000,000 is a record for that State and is about 8 percent above the crop of last season. The Arizona prospective crop of 4,400,000 boxes for 1945-46 compares with 3,750,000 boxes produced last season. California Desert Valleys grapefruit is estimated at 1,330,000 boxes, or 200,000 less than the crop of 1944-45.

Shipments of California Valencias from the bloom of 1944 are nearing completion. By the first of October about 80 percent of the crop had been harvested. Conditions have been favorable in California and Arizona for the development of the coming citrus crop. Texas citrus, having received favorable September rains, is in good condition. The marketing season for oranges and grapefruit will begin October 15. Louisiana Satsumas will move to market this month. In Florida shipments of grapefruit began in mid-September in a small way and will increase steadily in October. A little over 200,000 boxes of grapefruit had been utilized by the first of October. Only a few Florida oranges have been marketed to date. The Florida citrus crop bloomed erratically this year when six months of dry

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weather, followed by heavy rains in June and July forced an abnormally heavy late bloom. Surveys indicate that late bloom will account for a large part of the 1945-46 crop. Approximate percentages of total production attributed to late bloom are as follows: oranges, early and midseason, 20 percent; Valencias, 35 percent; grapefruit 30 percent, Seedless, 25 percent; other grapefruit, 35 percent, and tangerines, 30 percent.

Weather conditions in Florida during September were marked by a narrow but high velocity hurricane which hit the southern part of the State, eliminating the small citrus crop in Dade County and causing serious damage on the lower part of the "Ridge" in Highlands and Polk Counties. The loss in fruit amounted to about 2 million boxes of grapefruit and 1 million boxes of oranges. Heavy rains accompanied the storm, and along a narrow belt 7 to 10 inches fell, moderating to 2 or 3 inches twenty miles from the center of the storm. All citrus areas in Florida have had adequate to excessive moisture during September, which together with high temperatures has slowed up maturity and delayed harvest of oranges and grapefruit.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: California plum production is estimated at 71,000 tons compared with the record crop of 92,000 tons last year and the average of 66,200 tons. Harvest was completed before October 1. The Michigan plum crop is now placed at 2,200 tons -- only 35 percent of last year's crop and 45 percent of average.

California dried prunes are estimates at 212,000 tons (dried basis) -- 33 percent greater than the short crop of last year and 3 percent above average. Weather was favorable during the harvesting and drying period. Maturity and dropping occurred within a shorter period than usual this season.

Total production of prunes for all purposes in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho is estimated at 146,400 tons (fresh basis) compared with 110,300 tons last year and 142,930 tons the 10-year average. The crops turned out better than expected in Idaho and eastern Oregon but not as good in western Washington and Oregon. Hot, dry weather during the growing season in western Washington and excessive September moisture in western Oregon were unfavorable factors.

In Washington, Oregon, and Idaho, 63,900 tons of prunes were sold fresh this year -- 16 percent more than last year. A total of 24,300 tons were commercially canned and 10,300 tons frozen -- 16 and 17 percent, respectively, more than in 1944. The northwest commercially dried prune crop was 9,200 tons (dry basis) in 1945, compared with 4,400 tons in 1944 and the 10-year (1934-43) average of 17,130 tons. In recent years large quantities of Washington and Oregon prunes have been frozen and smaller quantities have been dried.

CRANBERRIES: Cranberry prospects for 1945 declined from 644,100 barrels on September 1 to 634,100 barrels on October 1, with Wisconsin production lowered from 80,000 to 70,000 barrels. In 1944, the production amounted to 369,700 barrels.

In Massachusetts, crop prospects were unchanged from a month ago. Harvest has progressed satisfactorily. By the first of October Early Blacks were mostly harvested and growers were starting on Late Howes. Size of berries is larger than usual, with quality average or better. Fruit-worm damage is reported as the least since 1937. Production in Massachusetts is estimated at 470,000 barrels. The New Jersey crop prospects continue poor, with a production forecast of 45,000 barrels, only 51 percent of average. Harvest of Early Blacks is completed and growers are now picking later varieties. The final outturn on many bogs is still uncertain due to losses from rot and soft berries.



## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

October 10, 1945

October 1, 1945

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

Wisconsin cranberries are not coming through as well as anticipated earlier in the season. The crop is late with a light set of small berries. Production is estimated at 70,000 barrels compared with 115,000 barrels last year. The Washington crop is estimated at 36,400 barrels -- 21 percent above 1944 and 73 percent above average. Harvest of cranberries began the last week in September in this State. Oregon production is indicated the same as last year -- 12,700 barrels. Harvesting becomes general in the Coos area of Oregon on October 1.

PECANS: Pecan crop production prospects dropped 4 percent during September and the crop is now estimated at 141,533,000 pounds. This is still slightly higher than the 1944 crop of 140,165,000 pounds, and is 45 percent larger than the 10-year (1934-43) average. The Texas crop this year, estimated at 33,750,000 pounds, is 25 percent below 1944 production, part of the loss resulting from hurricane damage in August. Prospects in Georgia continue at a high level with 38,500,000 pounds expected, an increase of 15 percent over 1944. While prospects for the Stuart variety in Georgia are exceptionally bright, damp rainy weather has caused a severe infection of scab on several other varieties. This is especially true of the Schley variety the production of which is expected to be short in the Coastal Plain of Georgia. In Oklahoma 61 percent increase over 1944 in the seedling crop brings that State's 1945 total production up to 22,500,000 pounds. Appreciably better production prospects for 1945 are also indicated in North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Arkansas, Missouri and Illinois, while Mississippi and Florida show some reduction from last year.

The production of improved varieties is expected to total a little over 63 million pounds (45 percent of the total crop), an increase of more than 4 million pounds over last year.

Seedling production indications are about 3 million pounds lower this year. Texas appears to have nearly 10 million less pounds than in 1944, and Louisiana about 3,500,000 less. These declines are largely offset by Oklahoma's 8 million pound increase and somewhat larger crops in the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama and Arkansas.

WALNUTS, ALMONDS AND FILBERS: Prospective production of walnuts is indicated to be 68,000 tons, 1 percent less than the 1944 production, but 18 percent above the 10-year (1934-43) average. In California, walnuts continued to make good development. Estimated production, at 62,000 tons, is only slightly smaller than the record crop of 1941. Harvest was in progress in many producing areas on October 1. Walnut production in Oregon is now placed at 6,000 tons, 5 percent larger than on September 1. In the southern part of the producing area, particularly in Douglas and Lane counties, the crop is very irregular and somewhat below that of last year, but in the heavy producing areas of the northern part of the Valley, prospects are favorable. Harvest should be under way the latter half of October.

Estimated production of California almonds remains at 23,100 tons -- the largest of record. As harvest progressed, soft shell varieties -- the earlier maturing crop -- were reported to be yielding less than earlier estimates. However, hard shelled nuts, such as the Mission variety, are expected to be above earlier estimates.

Prospective production of filberts in Washington and Oregon is indicated to be 8 percent smaller than estimated on September 1. The estimated 1945 production of 4,920 tons is 24 percent smaller than the 1944 production, but 46 per-

cent above the 10-year average. In Oregon, prospects continued to decline during September. Barcelonas, the principal variety, have fair to good crops in the young orchards, but many of the older orchards are a near failure. Harvest was in full swing on October 1. In Washington, the extended dry period reduced prospects materially.

**FIGS AND OLIVES:** The greater part of the California dried fig crop has been harvested and delivered. A smaller tonnage than last year is indicated, especially of the Calimyrna variety. Second-crop Black figs are reported to have produced a smaller crop than was expected. October 1 condition of the California fig crop is placed at 80 percent -- 3 points lower than a year ago but 3 points above the 10-year (1934-43) average.

The California olive crop is very irregular. Although the bloom was heavy, cool weather at blossom time caused a rather light set of fruit. This might result in fruit developing better than average size. Cannerymen are showing considerable interest in the crop at this time, but deliveries will not be in large volume before mid-October. Condition on October 1 is placed at 38 percent, which is 10 points lower than a year earlier and 20 points below the October 1 (1934-43) average.

**POTATOES:** A potato crop of 435,395,000 bushels is indicated for the Nation. In 1944 the crop amounted to 379,436,000 bushels and production averaged 375,091,000 bushels during the 10-year (1934-43) period. Even though the prospective national crop increased  $2\frac{1}{2}$  million bushels during September, there was a drop of about 3 million bushels in the Maine prospective crop. This decline was more than offset by improved prospects in some of the Central and Western States.

A crop of 503,264,000 bushels is indicated for the 18 surplus late States, compared with 271,479,000 bushels in 1944 and the 10-year average of 257,604,000 bushels. Production for these States amounted to 328,581,000 bushels in 1943, the record potato crop year.

In Maine, the crop failed to make good growth after September 1. Tuber growth was limited by aphids and flea beetles. In Aroostook County, killing frosts terminated the growth of potatoes on September 18 and reduced production from that expected earlier in the season from the late acreage in this area. However, the Maine crop shows unusually good quality. On Long Island, quality and size of potatoes harvested this year have been good. About four-fifths of the crop was harvested by October 1. Yields of Green Mountains and other late varieties are exceeding earlier expectations. In up-state New York, potatoes have suffered heavily from blight and insect damage this season. Only in properly sprayed fields on high lands are satisfactory yields being secured. Digging was delayed by rains during the latter part of September. Potato yields in Pennsylvania are spotted but slight improvement occurred during September following beneficial rains in the western counties. However, digging has been delayed by these continued rains and some rot has developed in low lying fields.

Digging of the Michigan crop is running behind schedule because of wet weather since mid-September. The mid-September frost in the commercial area has resulted in a larger proportion of small potatoes than was produced last year. In Wisconsin, the crop has made large production but quality is doubtful because of reported gra-



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worm damage and some late blight rot. In Minnesota, yields are generally high, especially on the heavier soils. However, considerable blight, ring rot and other disease damage is noticeable in the extreme northern part of the Valley, particularly on the lighter soils. Excessive rainfall in much of the northern section of the State is delaying digging and could result in considerable rot and possibly frost damage if potatoes cannot be dug soon. A good crop of excellent quality potatoes is being harvested in North Dakota. Digging will be prolonged at least to October 20, and the possibility of field losses from severe freezes is increased by the lateness of the season.

Nebraska is the only late Western State for which the crop now indicated is below prospects on September 1. Prospective yields in some areas of this State were cut by frosts. In Montana, growth continued generally until late in September when killing frosts occurred in all parts of the State. In the main late-producing sections of Idaho, frosts had killed nearly all the vines by the end of September. However, there apparently had been no freeze damage to tubers prior to October 1. Maturity of the crop was hastened by early frosts, thus permitting harvesting for storage earlier than would have otherwise been possible. This extension of the harvesting season was welcomed as the supply of labor for harvesting the crop is limited. Quality of the Idaho crop is variable with many rough potatoes produced in fields planted early. Tubers from later plantings are generally smooth but small. Harvest in the San Luis Valley of Colorado got under way rapidly as vines were killed by early frost. Quality of potatoes in the Valley is exceptionally good. In northern Colorado, frost caused vines to die earlier than usual but harvesting operations were not being rushed by late September.

The prospective crop of each of the Pacific Coast States exceeds September 1 indications. In the central irrigated sections and in the delta and sub-irrigated farming sections of western Washington, indicated yields are higher than those expected a month ago. Digging of late varieties had started by October 1. In the Crook-Deschutes area of Oregon, a very good crop is expected. Yields in the Klamath Basin area will not equal the very good yields harvested in 1944. The early crop in Malheur County produced good yields. Potatoes now being harvested in Oregon are grading out well and the quality is good. In the Tule Lake area of California, the size of tubers increased, thus improving yield prospects. Killing frosts were later than usual.

Production indicated for the 5 other late New England States is only slightly higher than the September estimate. Reduced prospects in New Hampshire were more than offset by improved prospects in Massachusetts and Connecticut. Yields in these States are about average but range from rather high in some commercial areas of Connecticut and Massachusetts to light in the Connecticut Valley area of Massachusetts and in southern and western Vermont. Estimated production in the 5 other late Central States exceeds the crop forecast a month ago. Yields in prospect for Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois are higher than those indicated September 1. Wet fields have delayed digging in most of these Central States and there is some possibility of loss from rot.

**SWEETPOTATOES:** Production of sweetpotatoes is indicated to be 69,071,000 bushels, compared with 71,651,000 bushels in 1944 and the 10-year (1934-43) average of 67,059,000 bushels. Growing conditions generally favored sweetpotatoes in September and the crop now indicated exceeds the September 1 forecast by almost a million bushels. The yield of 97 bushels indicated October 1 is 5 bushels below the record yield of 102 bushels in 1905 but is the highest since 1929.

In New Jersey, sweetpotatoes are yielding below earlier expectations and rank weed growth has created a greater labor problem in harvesting the crop. The rainy days about mid-September delayed digging.

Indicated production is unchanged from the forecast of a month ago in each of the North Central States except Kansas. In that State, the crop failed to make normal growth during September as hot, dry weather prevailed most of the month.

In the South Atlantic States, improved yield prospects in Georgia and Florida more than offset declines in the Maryland and North Carolina crops. As digging of the Maryland crop progresses, it is apparent that yields are falling below earlier expectations.

The crop now in prospect for the South Central States exceeds the crop estimated for this group of States on September 1. Improved yield prospects in Louisiana and Arkansas more than offset declines in the yields indicated for Oklahoma and Texas. In Louisiana, harvest continues active in all areas and good yields are reported from both early and late plantings. Dry weather in Oklahoma during the first three weeks of September, followed by unusually wet weather the remainder of the month, caused some deterioration in the sweetpotato crop. Plants were set late in Kentucky but good yields of high quality sweetpotatoes are being produced. Some areas of Mississippi were too dry for optimum growth during September although very good yields are being realized as harvest continues active. In spite of the fact that dry weather in Alabama caused some reduction in yields in the heavy-producing Cullman area, the crop now indicated for the State is unchanged from the September estimate.

ALL SORGHUMS FOR GRAIN: Indicated production of sorghum grain declined materially during September. A crop of 105,138,000 bushels is now in prospect -- exceeded in only 3 other years. This is 10 percent below the indicated production a month ago, 42 percent less than the record crop of 1944, but about 50 percent above the 10-year (1934-43) average. Yield-per-acre prospects declined during September. The estimated yield of 14.5 bushels per acre is 1.5 bushels below that indicated a month ago and far below the record yield of 1944, but is almost a bushel above average.

The sharp decrease in indicated production, compared with a month ago, is due for the most part to unfavorable September weather, especially in the larger producing States. As a whole, the crop was planted unusually late because of unfavorable weather at planting time which prevented growers from planting grain varieties at the optimum time to permit maturity. Dry weather prevailed during early September in producing areas of Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, and New Mexico. Damaging frosts occurred in some areas during the latter part of September and even earlier in parts of Colorado.

The crop suffered some frost damage in central and northern Nebraska. Sorghum grain was generally mature in the southern half of Kansas, but very late in the northern counties, ranging all the way from mature to just heading. Dry weather in September was unfavorable to the crop in Oklahoma. Late September rains came too late to do material good and even caused some loss. In the extreme north-western counties below-freezing temperatures were reported in the last few days of September. Dry weather continued during most of September in the high plains of Texas. General rains on September 29 and 30 relieved the droughty conditions but came too late to be of material help. Sorghum grain was largely mature in other areas in Texas, with a considerable acreage already harvested. Slight frost damage occurred in Colorado and prospects in New Mexico were the poorest for many years. Dry soil prevented growers from planting their intended acreage and dry weather continued late into the season, retarding growth of that which was planted. On the other hand, prospects in Arkansas and Arizona are excellent and weather favorable for rapid development and maturity of the crop.



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**HAY:** October 1 reports of harvested yields per acre substantiate the September 1 indication of a 104 million-ton crop of all hay this year. This is an unusually large but not a record crop, having been exceeded by the 105 million tons produced in 1942. Rather more than the usual difficulties were encountered in making the crop. Weather damage to quality and some actual loss is reported from most States. However, most areas have plenty of hay. For the country as a whole the supply is very high in relation to the animals to be fed.

Production of tame hay is indicated to be about  $90\frac{1}{2}$  million tons which is more than  $6\frac{1}{2}$  million tons larger than the 1944 crop and 13 million tons larger than the 10-year average. This year's tame hay crop is larger than average in every State except North Dakota. The wild hay crop, most of which is already saved, amounts to about 14 million tons.

The indicated production of alfalfa hay is  $33\frac{1}{3}$  million tons, about 5 percent above 1944 production and 17 percent above average. Yields per acre of the important kinds of tame hay are above average in nearly every State.

**PASTURES:** Favorable moisture conditions and good growing weather maintained abundant pastures through September this year. On October 1, the condition of farm pastures for the country as a whole averaged 83 percent of normal, 5 points lower than the unusually good condition on that date in 1942 but otherwise the highest for October 1 since 1926. As shown by the pasture condition map on page 4, pastures were good to excellent in most parts of the United States, but severe drought conditions were still prevalent in the Southwest and pastures were only fair in scattered sections elsewhere. For the 1945 season as a whole (April 1 - October 1) pasture condition averaged almost as good as in 1942 and otherwise the best in 18 years.

In the North Atlantic and South Atlantic groups of States, October 1 pasture condition this year averaged the highest for the date in a quarter century. In all individual States of these regions, except Florida where low grazing lands were flooded, pasture condition was 10 points or more above that on October 1 a year ago and ranged from 7 to 23 points higher than the 1934-43 average for the date. In the East-North Central States, pasture condition was likewise well above average and last year, but not quite so good as in 1942 or several years prior to 1927. In the West North Central region, early October pastures were mostly furnishing considerable feed but some plains sections were dry during much of September and pasture condition, especially in Kansas, was well below a year earlier. In the South Central area, pasture condition declined appreciably during the past month and on October 1 averaged about the same as at that time last year.

During September drought conditions became more pronounced in southern and western Texas and the southeastern half of New Mexico where shortage of moisture has limited growth of pasture and range feed during much of this season. In other Western States range feed was mostly good except in local areas. September declines in range condition, caused by dry weather in some States, were checked by rains late in the month which improved water supplies but were too late to start much new feed except in southern areas and lower elevations. Wheat pasture prospects in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas were improved by late September rains.

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**MILK PRODUCTION:** For the month of September milk production totaled 9.8 billion pounds compared with 11.1 billion pounds for August of this year and 9.3 billion pounds for September, 1944. The decline of 12 percent from last month's production is seasonal and normal. However, the increase of 5 percent over September a year ago reflects heavy grain feeding and the much better pasture conditions prevailing this fall than last year at this time in many heavy-producing dairy sections of the country. Since early spring, milk flow has been at record levels. Up to the first of October, 97.2 billion pounds of milk have been produced this year on the Nation's farms, which is over 4 billion pounds more than was produced in the first 9 months of 1944.

MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, UNITED STATES  
1934-43 Average, 1944, and 1945

Month	Monthly Total				Daily average per capita		
	Average	1944	1945	1945	Average	1944	1945
	1934-43			1944	1934-43		
		Million pounds		Pct.		Pounds	
August	9,665	10,322	11,136	108	2.38	2.41	2.57
September	8,613	9,334	9,760	105	2.19	2.25	2.33
Jan.-Sept. Incl.	84,701	92,900	97,197	104.6	2.37	2.46	2.55

Inasmuch as cow numbers this year are slightly below last year, this increased total milk production results from higher yields per cow. Good pastures and heavy feeding of grain and concentrates have made this increased production per cow possible. The daily average supply of milk per capita (including civilian and military population) stands at 2.33 pounds for September and at 2.55 pounds for the first 9 months of this year.

Crop correspondents reported milk production per cow at 13.83 pounds on October 1, compared with 15.12 pounds on September 1 and 13.24 pounds on October 1 a year ago. Production per cow this October 1 was 8.5 percent below September 1. Because of the unusually high figure registered a month ago, this decline is about 2 percentage points more than the 10-year average decline at this season of the year. On a regional basis, the greatest drop from September 1 to October 1 in milk production per cow occurred in the West North Central region where production per cow was off 14 percent. The next best percentage decline occurred in the South Atlantic region where production per cow was less than 4 percent below the September 1 average for that region. The national average yield per cow of 13.83 pounds of October 1 this year stands out as the highest on record dating back to 1925.

An estimated 68.6 percent of all milk cows were being milked on October 1 according to crop correspondents. Although one percentage point above a year ago, this is the lowest for any October 1 in nearly 20 years preceding last year, and is 2.5 percentage points below the 71.1 percent reported a month ago. There is quite a variation between regions in the percent of all milk cows milked. The North Atlantic region reports nearly 80 percent of all milk cows producing on October 1 while the South Central region had only 61 percent. Other groups of States fell between these two extremes.



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GRAIN AND CONCENTRATES FED TO MILK COWS: Continued liberal use of grain and concentrates for feeding milk cows was indicated by October 1 reports from crop correspondents. The daily quantity fed per cow averaged 3.59 pounds, about 7 percent greater than on October 1, 1944, and 12 percent greater than on the corresponding date of 1943. The seasonal increase of 0.2 pounds per cow from August 1 to October 1 was about the same as that of a year earlier. Grain and concentrate supplies per animal unit in prospects for the coming winter feeding period are at record levels. Prices of milk and butterfat reinforced by dairy production payments direct to farmers have been high enough to keep both milk-feed and butter-fat-feed price ratios in recent months substantially above 1923-42 average levels.

In Northern and Western regions, the amount of grain fed per cow has increased moderately since August 1 but in the South little change is reported. As compared with October 1 a year ago, the sharpest increase in rate of feeding was in the West North Central group of States where somewhat poorer pastures, increased production payment rates on butterfat, and decreased numbers of milk cows on farms have encouraged the feeding of larger amounts of grain per cow. In the East North Central, South Central and Western groups of States, grain fed per cow was moderately above a year ago. However, in the Atlantic Coast regions where pastures are especially good for this time of year the rate of grain fed on October 1 was not much different than that in 1944.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 3,422,000,000 eggs in September -- 3 percent less than in September 1944, but 37 percent above the 10-year (1934-43) average. September egg production was below that of last year in all parts of the country except the South Atlantic States where it equaled the record high of last year. Egg production during the first 9 months of this year was 45,709,000,000 eggs -- 5 percent less than during the same period last year but 36 percent above the 10-year average. The 9-months production was below that of last year in all regions of the country.

The rate of egg production per layer during September was 10.6 eggs, a new high for the month, compared with 10.3 last year and 9.3 for the 10-year average. The rate in September was the highest of record for the month in all parts of the country. The increase over the rate a year earlier ranged from 2 percent in the East North Central and Western States to 4 percent in the South Central States. The United States egg production per layer on hand for the first 9 months of this year was 126.9 eggs, compared with 123.4 last year and 113.7 for the 10-year average..

Layers in farm flocks averaged 322,139,000 birds during September -- 6 percent less than a year ago, but 20 percent above the 10-year average. Layers increased by about 38 million from September 1 to October 1 this year or 13 percent, compared with an increase of about 12 percent last year. On October 1 there were 6 percent fewer layers on farms than a year ago. Pullets not of laying age decreased by 53 million or 18 percent from September 1 to October 1, compared with a decrease of 57 million or 21 percent last year.

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-September averaged 39.6 cents per dozen, compared with 35.4 a year ago and 26.9 cents for the 10-year (1934-43) average. This is the only time in 36 years of record that the U. S. average egg price has dropped during the month ending September 15. The 16 percent drop in egg prices during the month in the West North Central States, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Oklahoma, combined, was more than enough to offset the seasonal increase in all other States.

September egg markets opened weak and closed firm. Fine quality eggs were scarce but average to poor quality and small eggs have been in the most unfavorable position, and were slowest to recover. Pullet or small-egg receipts continued to run fairly heavy throughout the month and were difficult to move.

Chicken prices averaged 27.5 cents per pound live weight on September 15, the highest price of record for the month, compared with 23.7 cents a year ago and 16.4 cents for the 10-year average. A decrease of 1.1 cents per pound during the month compares with a decrease of 0.4 cents last year and a 10-year average increase of 0.4 cents. Live poultry markets changed quite rapidly during September, from a short-supply position to one of over-supply and declining prices. Removal of set-aside restrictions at the close of August resulted in sharp increases in receipts of all classes of poultry at the larger markets.

Turkey prices in mid-September were the highest for the month in 13 years -- 33.6 cents per pound live weight, compared with 31.1 cents a year ago and 17.1 cents for the 10-year average. However, prices dropped 0.2 cents per pound during the month, compared with an increase of 0.4 cents last year and an average increase of one cent. War Food Order 165 restricting the sale of turkeys in designated areas was cancelled on September 24. Reduction of army requirements has increased the supply of turkeys for civilian consumption so that sufficient turkey will be available to meet the holiday demand.

The average cost of feed in a United States farm poultry ration at mid-September prices was \$2.93 per 100 pounds compared with \$2.91 a month ago and \$2.92 a year ago. The egg-feed, chicken-feed and turkey-feed price relationship on September 15 were more favorable for poultrymen than a year ago.

YOUNG CHICKENS AND POTENTIAL LAYERS ON FARMS OCTOBER 1: Chick hatching began late this year with 14 percent fewer chicks in February and 8 percent fewer in March than in 1944. By April, however, the demand for chicks had increased so that hatchings in that month exceeded those of 1944 by 9 percent and established a record high production for the month. Chick production in May and June exceeded production in 1944 by 30 and 143 percent respectively. On July 1 there were 11 percent more young chickens on farms than a year earlier. Late chick hatchings in July and August reached new high levels to meet the unsatisfied demand for commercial broiler chicks and a strong demand from farmers for late chicks. On September 1 there were 208,745,000 young chickens under 3 months old -- 66 million or 46 percent more than were on farms a year earlier. Chick hatchings during the first 8 months of this year were 23 percent above those during the same period in 1944.

A preliminary estimate of numbers of all young chickens in farm flocks on October 1 totals 506,237,000 birds -- 14 percent more than a year ago and 28 percent above the 10-year average. Young chickens increased in all parts of the country this year. Increases above a year ago were 19 percent in the North Atlantic and East North Central States, 14 percent in the West, 12 percent in the South Central, 11 percent in the West North Central, and 10 percent in the South Atlantic States. On October 1, of the total holdings of young chickens, 25 percent were pullet layers, 48 percent were pullets not of laying age, and 27 percent were other young chickens. This compares with 30 percent pullet layers a year ago, 48 percent pullets not of laying age, and 22 percent other young chickens.

There were 369,485,000 pullets on farms October 1 -- 7 percent more than a year ago and 29 percent above the 10-year average. Of these pullets 35 percent were of laying age on October 1 and 65 percent were not of laying age but were



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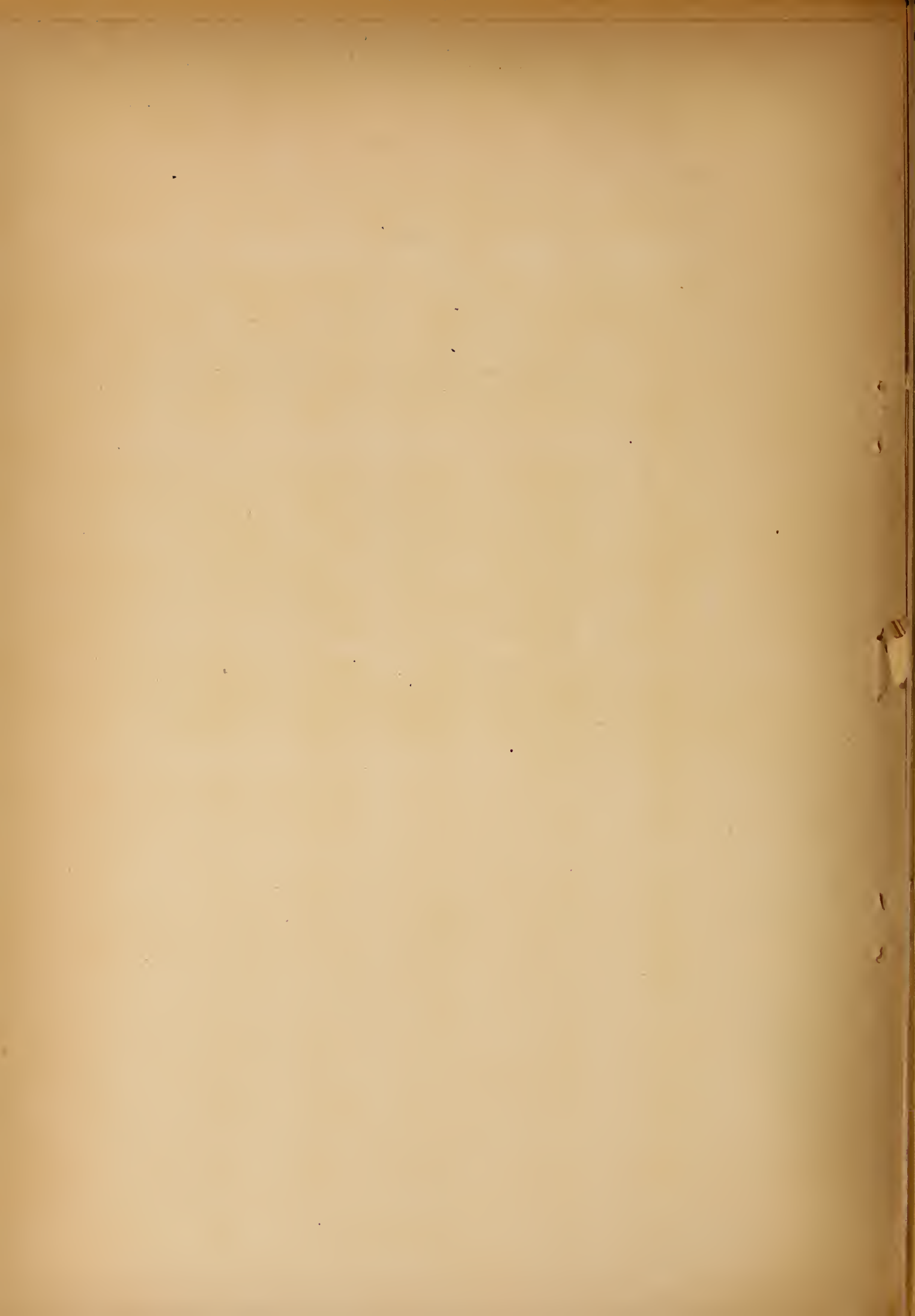
potential additions to the laying flock this fall and winter. This compares with 39 percent of laying age and 61 percent not of laying age a year ago. Laying pullets in farm flocks were 4 percent fewer than on October 1 last year, while pullets not of laying age were 14 percent more.

The number of potential layers on farms October 1, (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) was 582,379,000 -- 2 percent more than a year ago and 25 percent above the 10-year average holdings. Of these potential layers 63 percent were pullets and 37 percent hens, compared with 60 percent pullets and 40 percent hens a year ago. A 2 percent increase in potential layers on October 1, with a larger young chicken crop, would ordinarily indicate a slight increase in layers on the following January 1. However, if the September break in egg prices continues, numbers of layers on January 1, 1946, may be less than a year earlier.

Hens one year old or older on October 1 were estimated at 213,394,000 birds -- 6 percent less than a year ago and 18 percent above the 10-year average. Hens and pullets on farms January 1 this year had been reduced 55 percent by October 1, compared with a reduction of 56 percent to October 1 last year. In actual numbers, the disappearance of fowl from farm flocks because of death loss and marketings during the first 9 months of this year was 12 percent less than during the same period in 1944. Although the percentage disappearance of fowl in both years shows little difference, the number of hens and pullets on hand January 1, 1944 was 10 percent larger than the number on hand January 1, 1945.

Other young chickens on farms October 1, mostly cockerels and young chickens for meat, were estimated at 136,752,000 -- an increase of 37 percent from a year ago and 24 percent above the 10-year average. These October 1 holdings reflect the heavy late hatch of chicks this year and the heavier holdings of meat birds on farms this year.

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## CORN, ALL

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	Indicated	Average	Indicated	Indicated	
	1934-43	1944	1945	1934-43	1944	1945
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	39.5	40.0	39.0	575	640	585
N.H.	41.0	40.0	41.0	631	640	615
Vt.	37.7	37.0	37.0	2,722	2,553	2,533
Mass.	41.2	41.0	43.0	1,677	1,763	1,849
R.I.	37.5	32.0	40.0	326	288	360
Conn.	39.5	40.0	42.0	1,942	2,080	2,226
N.Y.	35.3	35.0	34.0	24,076	25,655	24,684
N.J.	38.4	35.0	45.0	7,278	6,755	8,010
Pa.	41.0	38.0	44.0	54,266	53,580	60,192
Ohio	43.8	38.0	49.0	152,119	142,956	176,988
Ind.	41.2	38.0	53.0	172,832	176,244	243,376
Ill.	42.6	45.0	47.5	349,054	403,695	413,345
Mich.	33.8	32.0	37.0	53,378	57,760	66,785
Wis.	35.8	43.5	39.0	84,991	116,536	105,534
Minn.	35.3	43.0	36.0	163,330	253,399	217,440
Iowa	44.2	54.0	48.0	436,342	607,608	529,296
Mo.	24.1	34.0	27.0	102,409	162,554	117,477
N.Dak.	17.4	29.0	22.0	19,280	36,250	26,664
S.Dak.	15.6	36.0	30.0	47,834	140,292	119,250
Nebr.	15.7	37.0	31.0	115,032	329,855	265,298
Kans.	15.3	31.0	23.0	45,090	114,793	69,828
Del.	28.5	27.0	31.0	3,956	3,645	4,061
Md.	33.6	35.0	37.0	16,333	17,150	17,342
Va.	25.1	25.5	31.0	34,502	34,272	37,913
W.Va.	28.4	26.0	35.0	12,798	10,426	12,075
N.C.	19.9	22.0	24.5	47,516	51,524	54,512
S.C.	13.8	16.0	17.0	23,398	24,160	24,123
Ga.	10.4	11.5	13.5	43,561	40,802	46,467
Fla.	9.9	10.0	10.0	7,250	7,190	6,830
Ky.	24.7	24.0	30.0	66,321	67,080	77,130
Tenn.	23.4	22.0	26.5	64,320	59,950	67,161
Ala.	13.2	16.0	16.5	45,310	42,128	47,157
Miss.	15.1	16.0	19.5	44,412	42,224	48,886
Ark.	15.5	17.0	21.5	33,844	32,300	34,722
La.	15.2	15.0	20.0	23,297	18,870	23,400
Okla.	14.9	18.0	19.0	26,321	32,958	27,835
Tex.	15.6	14.0	16.5	77,427	60,622	68,112
Mont.	13.7	22.5	14.0	2,265	3,308	1,918
Idaho	42.8	51.0	49.0	1,323	1,581	1,421
Wyo.	11.2	14.0	16.0	1,734	1,260	1,552
Colo.	11.4	19.0	20.0	11,335	16,283	14,740
N.Mex.	14.2	18.0	14.0	2,628	3,510	3,100
Ariz.	11.4	9.5	11.5	411	361	437
Utah	25.8	29.0	31.5	654	754	788
Nev.	30.8	30.0	30.0	89	120	90
Wash.	35.8	41.0	45.0	1,206	1,189	1,305
Oreg.	31.6	34.5	35.5	1,907	1,587	1,526
Calif.	32.4	33.0	34.0	2,458	2,211	2,272
U. S.	26.8	33.2	33.4	2,433,060	3,228,361	3,078,126

ALL WHEAT

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1944	Preliminary	Average	1944	Preliminary
	1934-43	1944	1945	1934-43	1944	1945
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	19.4	20.0	18.0	75	40	36
N.Y.	22.7	25.4	25.9	6,614	8,932	9,651
N.J.	22.0	23.0	21.0	1,218	1,380	1,386
Pa.	19.5	22.0	21.5	18,249	20,288	20,626
Ohio	20.2	23.0	27.5	40,889	46,805	62,508
Ind.	17.1	20.0	23.0	27,317	26,488	37,590
Ill.	17.8	19.5	19.5	33,206	24,632	27,550
Mich.	20.3	24.0	26.5	16,320	23,022	26,196
Wis.	17.0	21.2	24.7	1,659	1,425	1,484
Minn.	14.7	16.9	19.8	23,596	20,689	21,910
Iowa	18.1	17.3	22.9	6,598	2,248	2,721
Mo.	14.4	17.0	14.5	26,438	23,800	24,360
N.Dak.	11.5	16.3	16.3	84,362	161,630	161,931
S.Dak.	9.1	12.7	16.4	23,082	38,847	53,098
Nebr.	14.4	12.9	22.9	44,332	35,944	86,366
Kans.	12.8	17.0	16.0	133,791	191,669	214,679
Del.	18.8	20.0	21.0	1,348	1,280	1,407
Md.	19.3	23.5	19.5	7,465	8,906	7,605
Va.	14.2	20.5	16.5	7,902	11,275	8,712
W.Va.	14.7	17.5	16.5	1,867	1,680	1,666
N.C.	12.7	16.0	14.0	6,112	8,928	6,412
S.C.	10.7	13.0	13.0	2,238	3,653	2,964
Ga.	9.8	13.0	13.0	1,824	2,964	2,821
Ky.	14.3	18.0	13.5	5,975	7,902	5,372
Tenn.	12.0	14.5	12.5	4,942	6,714	5,688
Ala.	11.2	14.5	15.0	87	218	255
Miss.	<u>1/</u> 26.5	24.0	22.0	<u>1/</u> 192	432	484
Ark.	9.8	12.0	10.5	516	588	483
Okla.	11.9	18.0	13.5	48,435	85,914	73,332
Tex.	10.1	19.0	9.0	30,337	74,746	37,881
Mont.	13.9	19.2	15.9	47,572	73,884	60,858
Idaho	25.4	30.0	29.8	24,779	30,309	32,340
Wyo.	13.8	15.9	18.6	2,793	3,198	4,306
Colo.	14.9	15.7	23.4	16,658	19,137	33,861
N.Mex.	10.5	13.4	8.9	2,396	3,186	2,194
Ariz.	22.0	22.0	22.0	844	528	550
Utah	21.8	25.6	25.7	5,377	7,361	7,186
Nev.	26.2	28.2	28.3	441	479	509
Wash.	23.8	26.6	25.8	49,000	64,030	68,427
Oreg.	22.0	25.4	23.0	18,724	23,105	21,603
Calif.	18.0	19.0	19.0	13,623	10,393	10,317
U. S.	14.7	18.2	17.7	789,080	1,078,647	1,149,825

1/ Short-time average.



SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1944	Preliminary	Average	1944	Preliminary
	1934-43		1945	1934-43		1945
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	19.4	20.0	18.0	75	40	36
N.Y.	17.8	19.5	19.0	88	58	57
Pa.	18.1	20.0	20.0	188	180	180
Ind.	15.2	18.0	18.0	107	108	54
Ill.	17.0	20.0	24.0	356	160	192
Mich.	17.5	15.0	20.0	235	30	40
Wis.	16.7	21.5	25.0	978	688	700
Minn.	14.3	17.0	19.5	19,362	18,088	18,681
Iowa	14.0	14.5	19.0	332	130	76
N.Dak.	11.1	16.5	16.0	60,426	132,660	132,496
S.Dak.	8.8	13.0	16.5	17,327	34,502	46,414
Nebr.	8.5	11.0	18.0	1,545	935	1,404
Kans.	7.6	9.0	11.0	91	45	55
Mont.	12.7	18.0	13.0	30,193	48,078	31,941
Idaho	28.5	33.5	33.5	10,501	12,529	13,668
Wyo.	13.0	13.0	15.0	1,285	1,092	1,170
Colo.	14.4	15.0	19.0	3,531	2,310	3,021
N.Mex.	13.6	17.0	13.0	268	391	273
Utah	29.7	34.0	34.0	2,132	2,278	2,618
Nev.	25.6	27.0	28.0	330	324	364
Wash.	20.4	24.0	21.5	18,962	23,760	21,715
Oreg.	21.0	23.0	21.5	5,369	4,255	4,730
U.S.	13.3	17.2	16.8	173,756	282,641	279,885

DURUM WHEAT

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1944	Prelim.	Average	1944	Prelim.
	1934-43		1945	1934-43		1945
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Minn.	14.9	17.0	17.0	1,118	697	527
N.Dak.	12.4	15.5	17.5	23,936	28,970	29,435
S.Dak.	9.8	11.0	17.0	4,276	2,266	3,009
3 States	12.1	15.1	17.4	29,330	31,933	32,971

WHEAT: Production by Classes, for the United States

Year	Winter		Spring		White	Total
	Hard red	Soft red	Hard red	Durum 1/	(Winter & Spring)	
	Thousand bushels					
Av.						
1934-43	333,272	197,242	139,882	30,232	88,451	789,080
1944	472,995	224,983	244,608	32,823	103,238	1,078,647
1945 2/	524,000	243,065	242,397	33,784	106,579	1,149,825

1/ Includes durum wheat in States for which estimates are not shown separately.

2/ Preliminary.

# UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.

As of  
October 1, 1945

CROP REPORTING BOARD

October 10, 1945  
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

### OATS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1934-43	1944	Preliminary 1945	Average 1934-43	1944	Preliminary 1945
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	37.1	37.0	37.0	3,933	3,515	2,960
N.H.	37.9	37.0	37.0	276	259	259
Vt.	31.6	31.0	32.0	1,662	1,395	1,280
Mass.	33.2	33.0	32.0	183	165	192
R.I.	30.9	30.0	32.0	43	30	32
Conn.	31.6	27.0	33.0	142	108	132
N.Y.	29.0	31.0	29.0	23,761	25,017	21,518
N.J.	30.0	31.0	24.0	1,346	1,209	912
Pa.	29.0	28.5	30.5	25,296	23,312	25,590
Ohio	33.8	33.0	43.0	40,285	37,224	52,890
Ind.	29.5	25.0	43.0	39,340	31,400	62,092
Ill.	34.2	32.0	42.0	118,622	101,984	165,216
Mich.	32.7	31.5	41.5	43,223	44,100	65,072
Wis.	33.4	43.0	51.5	80,256	118,933	153,830
Minn.	33.6	35.0	46.0	140,307	155,960	243,938
Iowa	33.4	30.0	41.0	182,260	144,270	222,794
Mo.	23.9	18.0	20.0	42,694	29,970	31,960
N.Dak.	24.1	34.5	34.0	40,050	82,041	83,266
S.Dak.	25.4	32.5	43.0	47,258	92,430	146,759
Nabr.	23.2	18.0	32.5	42,078	35,586	74,522
Kans.	24.1	18.0	18.5	37,770	28,098	21,090
Del.	29.0	29.0	33.0	78	116	128
Md.	29.4	30.0	33.0	1,052	1,170	1,221
Va.	22.2	27.0	28.0	2,303	3,672	3,992
W.Va.	21.8	22.0	25.0	1,694	1,430	1,625
N.C.	23.1	28.5	28.0	5,602	8,151	8,568
S.C.	21.3	23.5	24.5	11,083	15,064	16,023
Ga.	19.1	24.0	24.5	8,644	13,080	14,700
Fla.	13.9	20.0	18.0	154	400	432
Ky.	18.6	20.5	23.0	1,434	1,538	1,909
Tenn.	18.8	23.0	24.0	1,886	3,611	4,344
Ala.	19.2	24.0	24.0	2,729	4,608	5,064
Miss.	28.9	37.0	33.0	4,900	15,096	15,477
Ark.	23.2	28.5	27.0	5,464	9,405	8,559
La.	28.8	30.5	29.5	2,103	4,880	5,015
Okla.	19.5	19.0	19.0	27,042	27,569	22,059
Tex.	23.2	25.0	23.5	33,425	33,600	43,546
Mont.	29.5	39.0	31.5	10,362	15,717	11,938
Idaho	38.0	39.5	38.0	6,239	7,308	6,764
Wyo.	27.9	32.0	31.0	3,018	4,320	4,681
Colo.	28.9	29.0	34.0	4,578	5,452	6,694
N.Mex.	24.4	30.0	22.0	667	1,050	594
Ariz.	27.7	29.0	32.0	219	319	416
Utah	38.8	43.0	41.0	1,462	2,107	2,132
Nev.	37.9	42.0	41.0	181	252	257
Wash.	45.0	46.0	45.0	7,913	7,728	7,200
Oreg.	30.5	35.5	31.0	8,998	10,828	8,950
Calif.	29.8	30.0	31.0	4,376	5,310	5,115
U. S.	29.6	29.9	37.8	1,068,329	1,166,322	1,583,650



## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

## BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

October 10, 1945

October 1, 1945

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS OCTOBER 1 <sup>1/</sup>

State	Wheat			Oats			Corn (old crop) <sup>2/</sup>		
	Average 1934-43	1944	1945	Average 1934-43	1944	1945	Average 1934-43	1944	1945
Thousand bushels									
Maine	70	37	30	3,681	3,304	2,723	4	8	10
N.H.	---	---	---	244	254	233	14	16	13
Vt.	---	---	---	1,472	1,283	1,126	18	8	9
Mass.	---	---	---	162	155	163	27	44	56
R.I.	---	---	---	37	28	27	6	1	1
Conn.	---	---	---	125	103	111	54	20	48
N.Y.	4,282	5,002	5,019	21,875	23,516	21,088	689	462	692
N.J.	711	856	804	1,157	1,052	839	722	664	706
Pa.	10,832	11,970	12,582	21,864	20,564	22,519	3,803	2,724	4,673
Ohio	20,317	21,062	25,628	33,288	30,896	44,956	11,460	9,638	9,864
Ind.	11,059	8,476	10,901	30,272	23,236	47,811	14,768	13,103	13,406
Ill.	10,655	6,158	6,612	92,742	78,528	125,564	53,180	20,058	26,961
Mich.	11,400	14,504	15,456	39,395	39,249	59,866	4,839	3,517	5,362
Wis.	1,462	1,494	1,291	71,746	108,234	144,600	3,914	4,791	7,049
Minn.	15,838	12,827	14,461	121,441	132,566	209,787	25,223	14,275	23,198
Iowa	3,180	1,776	1,660	150,670	121,187	193,831	114,452	57,218	69,265
Mo.	9,852	8,806	9,744	35,306	26,074	26,527	14,478	12,485	18,804
N.Dak.	57,904	113,141	111,732	39,955	73,837	78,270	643	428	1,208
S.Dak.	16,979	25,251	35,576	42,578	79,490	120,342	8,947	6,268	18,656
Nebr.	24,600	20,848	38,865	35,794	31,672	64,834	28,329	17,017	41,072
Kans.	55,590	90,084	92,312	27,576	20,512	16,239	5,158	5,912	16,899
Del.	663	538	352	57	81	102	299	125	248
Md.	2,584	2,583	2,222	811	901	1,099	1,290	591	1,564
Va.	4,303	6,201	4,530	1,648	2,387	2,491	2,279	2,603	3,136
W.Va.	1,160	1,210	1,100	1,362	1,244	1,213	1,144	1,728	1,220
N.C.	3,525	4,821	3,142	3,058	4,565	4,627	3,759	4,459	6,961
S.C.	963	1,315	860	5,173	6,436	8,332	1,629	2,345	2,824
Ga.	875	1,245	1,157	3,128	5,624	7,350	3,228	3,312	3,329
Fla.	---	---	---	29	80	91	220	412	291
Ky.	1,489	1,738	1,527	879	892	1,298	5,916	6,274	6,574
Tenn.	1,871	2,417	1,820	1,087	1,806	2,520	3,904	3,823	5,755
Ala.	40	65	59	1,050	1,981	2,583	2,268	2,599	3,516
Miss.	3/90	151	169	2,073	7,548	6,035	1,410	1,271	2,038
Ark.	243	247	193	2,604	6,019	5,991	2,138	1,174	2,891
La.	---	---	---	877	2,440	2,658	770	655	733
Okla.	17,023	26,633	22,000	19,686	20,125	17,427	1,293	894	1,890
Tex.	7,433	18,686	7,955	22,216	21,616	26,999	3,394	4,288	3,951
Mont.	33,312	54,674	40,775	10,972	17,917	14,087	85	91	120
Idaho	11,534	17,882	14,553	4,673	5,846	4,938	146	102	145
Wyo.	2,210	2,590	2,670	2,805	4,190	5,102	78	27	28
Colo.	9,015	9,951	17,946	5,817	4,416	5,492	735	808	1,084
N.Mex.	809	1,752	768	412	682	327	194	141	267
Ariz.	237	121	110	126	163	220	56	47	39
Utah	3,268	4,858	3,952	1,142	1,622	1,919	4	1	7
Nev.	337	359	382	149	189	201	0	0	0
Nash.	12,407	17,928	16,422	5,895	5,178	5,400	18	38	19
Oreg.	6,148	7,856	8,209	6,636	7,580	7,167	68	156	137
Calif.	2,225	4,157	3,611	954	1,593	1,534	4	0	0
U. S.	378,441	532,270	539,217	874,699	950,861	1,318,666	327,054	206,621	306,719

<sup>1/</sup> Soybean stocks on farms, see page 32.<sup>2/</sup> Data based on corn for grain.<sup>3/</sup> Short-time average.

BARLEY AND RYE: STOCKS ON FARMS OCTOBER 1

State	Barley		Rye	
	1944	1945	1944	1945
	Thous. bushels		Thous. bushels	
Maine	76	67	--	--
Vt.	90	60	--	--
N.Y.	2,209	1,827	157	187
N.J.	139	122	137	86
Pa.	1,842	1,389	559	565
Ohio	261	396	274	423
Ind.	609	646	454	692
Ill.	600	515	342	462
Mich.	2,925	3,499	569	595
Wis.	4,809	2,682	780	870
Minn.	10,691	9,532	722	806
Iowa	194	59	90	102
Mo.	918	951	227	398
N.Dak.	45,478	43,002	1,794	629
S.Dak.	21,905	24,539	3,336	2,158
Nebr.	7,857	9,752	2,204	2,370
Kans.	9,039	5,211	424	546
Del.	208	299	68	128
Md.	1,233	1,304	172	162
Va.	1,359	1,459	242	274
W.Va.	160	149	37	43
N.C.	644	553	223	188
S.C.	107	74	90	60
Ga.	80	84	60	81
Ky.	1,140	994	172	317
Tenn.	614	805	109	148
Ala.	61	76	--	--
Miss.	166	202	--	--
Ark.	105	122	--	--
Okla.	2,434	1,693	1,064	452
Tex.	5,498	2,690	180	121
Mont.	14,661	12,686	431	210
Idaho	8,400	7,183	77	67
Wyo.	2,751	3,088	144	136
Colo.	11,989	15,464	463	414
N.Mex.	699	440	69	49
Ariz.	900	752	--	--
Utah	5,630	5,998	97	99
Nev.	783	684	--	--
Wash.	4,104	2,511	144	148
Oreg.	4,000	3,935	336	304
Calif.	8,002	6,821	54	91
U. S.	185,420	174,315	16,314	14,381



## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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as of

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3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

## BARLEY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1944	Preliminary	Average	1944	Preliminary
	1934-43		1945	1934-43		1945
		Bushels			Thousand bushels	
Maine	27.5	28.0	28.0	118	84	84
Vt.	27.2	25.0	25.0	147	100	75
N.Y.	24.5	25.0	25.0	3,319	2,325	2,175
N.J.	26.6	28.0	30.0	124	196	180
Pa.	28.2	28.0	34.0	2,722	2,632	3,230
Ohio	24.4	25.0	30.0	732	475	660
Ind.	22.7	24.0	27.0	1,025	1,296	1,134
Ill.	25.6	25.0	25.5	2,983	1,500	1,096
Mich.	26.4	26.0	32.0	5,172	3,900	4,320
Wis.	28.7	26.5	39.5	19,589	5,062	3,674
Minn.	23.9	19.5	29.0	44,401	13,884	14,442
Iowa	23.9	18.5	28.0	8,979	259	84
Mo.	18.8	20.0	19.0	2,550	1,800	1,463
N.Dak.	18.3	22.5	24.0	33,018	59,062	57,336
S.Dak.	17.2	16.0	27.0	28,353	28,448	33,615
Nebr.	17.2	12.0	23.0	20,160	8,928	13,179
Kans.	13.6	17.0	17.5	10,294	14,348	6,948
Del.	30.3	30.0	32.0	108	270	352
Md.	28.5	31.5	30.0	1,575	2,174	2,070
Va.	24.8	29.5	27.0	1,538	2,124	1,998
W.Va.	24.3	25.0	24.5	198	225	245
N.C.	21.0	26.0	20.5	428	1,170	922
S.C.	17.2	19.5	18.5	111	195	185
Ga.	1/ 17.5	20.0	19.0	1/ 112	200	209
Ky.	22.5	23.0	22.5	1,250	1,932	1,462
Tenn.	18.5	19.0	18.0	1,093	1,862	1,872
Ala.	—	19.0	19.0	—	152	190
Miss.	—	32.0	28.0	—	416	504
Ark.	15.5	17.0	18.0	126	170	162
Okla.	15.7	19.0	16.0	4,970	3,990	2,352
Tex.	16.3	28.0	14.5	3,345	10,780	5,075
Mont.	24.0	30.0	25.0	5,537	16,290	14,925
Idaho	34.3	37.0	36.0	7,580	12,728	12,384
Wyo.	25.7	27.5	27.5	1,963	3,162	2,998
Colo.	21.8	21.5	29.0	10,729	14,986	20,619
N.Mex.	23.4	28.0	22.0	362	896	550
Ariz.	31.7	38.0	33.0	1,159	2,812	2,508
Utah	42.3	46.0	45.0	3,997	7,038	6,975
Nev.	35.8	37.0	38.0	507	851	912
Wash.	34.6	37.5	35.0	4,881	8,550	7,175
Oreg.	29.6	34.5	29.5	5,497	7,142	6,785
Calif.	27.1	28.0	27.0	32,754	40,012	40,122
U.S.	22.3	23.0	26.1	273,481	284,426	277,246

1/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
CROP REPORT  
as of  
October 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,  
October 10, 1945  
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

SORGHUMS FOR GRAIN						BUCKWHEAT		FLAXSEED	
Yield per acre			Production			Indicated 1945	Prelim. 1945		
Average:	Indi-	Average:	Indi-	Yield:	Pro-	Yield:	Pro-		
State : 1934-43 : 1944 : cated : 1934-43 : 1944 : cated : per : duction:	State : 1934-43 : 1944 : cated : 1934-43 : 1944 : cated : per : duction:	State : 1934-43 : 1944 : cated : 1934-43 : 1944 : cated : per : duction:	State : 1934-43 : 1944 : cated : 1934-43 : 1944 : cated : per : duction:	State : 1934-43 : 1944 : cated : 1934-43 : 1944 : cated : per : duction:	State : 1934-43 : 1944 : cated : 1934-43 : 1944 : cated : per : duction:	State : 1934-43 : 1944 : cated : 1934-43 : 1944 : cated : per : duction:	State : 1934-43 : 1944 : cated : 1934-43 : 1944 : cated : per : duction:	State : 1934-43 : 1944 : cated : 1934-43 : 1944 : cated : per : duction:	State : 1934-43 : 1944 : cated : 1934-43 : 1944 : cated : per : duction:
Bushels			Thousand bushels			Bu.	1,000 bu.	Bu.	1,000 bu.
Maine						18.0	108		
Vt.						19.0	19		
N.Y.						17.0	2,244		
Pa.						20.0	2,460		
Ohio						19.0	304		
Ind.						15.0	150		
Ill.	24.4	27.0	26.0	46	27	26	16.0	112	14.0
Mich.						16.0	416	8.0	64
Wis.						15.0	375	12.0	108
Minn.						15.0	615	11.0	12,375
Iowa	21.2	18.0	20.0	82	18	20	15.5	148	13.0
Mo.	15.7	21.0	17.0	981	1,617	1,020	13.0	12	4.5
N. Dak.		13.0	12.0		12	12	17.0	136	8.0
S. Dak.	8.9	17.0	13.0	1,022	2,091	962	13.0	65	11.0
Nebr.	11.1	19.5	16.0	1,786	2,244	1,344			8.0
Kans.	10.8	25.2	13.0	11,406	49,468	15,600			6.0
Md.						22.0	132		
Va.						17.5	122		
W. Va.						19.5	156		
N. C.		30.0	10.0		60	20	15.0	60	
Ky.						13.0	26		
Tenn.						16.0	96		
Ark.	12.8	16.0	17.0	150	144	119			
La.	15.7	17.0	20.0	35	34	40			
Okla.	9.9	14.4	11.5	7,316	12,915	8,360		2.5	88
Tex.	14.8	19.0	15.0	38,497	96,724	68,130		9.0	567
Mont.								4.0	1,232
Wyo.								5.0	5
Colo.	9.2	16.4	15.0	1,295	4,746	3,600			
N. Mex.	11.8	15.5	2.0	2,234	5,560	346			
Ariz.	30.2	34.0	34.0	856	2,176	1,802		19.0	304
Wash.								11.0	11
Oreg.								11.5	230
Calif.	34.6	35.0	37.0	4,592	3,920	3,737		16.0	1,808
U.S.	13.7	19.9	14.5	70,310	181,756	105,138	17.5	7,756	9.3

RICE			BROOMCORN		
Indicated 1945			Preliminary 1945		
State	Yield per acre	Production	State	Yield per acre	Production
	Bushels	1,000 bu.		Pounds	Tons
Arkansas	52.0	14,352	Illinois	550	1,900
Louisiana	40.5	23,166	Kansas	270	1,500
Texas	43.0	17,200	Oklahoma	300	9,800
California	67.0	16,884	Texas	305	5,500
			Colorado	275	10,700
			New Mexico	150	3,200
United States	47.7	71,602	United States	272	32,600



TAME HAY						
State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1934-43	1944	Prelim. 1945	Average 1934-43	1944	Prelim. 1945
	Tons			Thousand tons		
Maine	0.90	0.83	1.07	807	729	951
N.H.	1.11	1.05	1.23	386	354	416
Vt.	1.21	1.12	1.42	1,075	985	1,255
Mass.	1.43	1.18	1.69	502	404	583
R.I.	1.33	1.12	1.41	48	37	48
Conn.	1.43	1.10	1.57	403	307	443
N.Y.	1.32	1.45	1.52	5,177	5,687	6,013
N.J.	1.56	1.37	1.70	354	320	394
Pa.	1.32	1.44	1.51	3,046	3,216	3,435
Ohio	1.35	1.40	1.53	3,323	3,270	3,530
Ind.	1.28	1.26	1.40	2,508	2,577	2,639
Ill.	1.30	1.33	1.50	3,601	3,448	3,724
Mich.	1.32	1.32	1.40	3,424	3,376	3,541
Wis.	1.62	1.65	1.80	5,844	6,549	7,180
Minn.	1.53	1.55	1.70	4,432	4,679	4,786
Iowa	1.48	1.74	1.77	4,952	5,528	5,568
Mo.	1.03	1.10	1.16	2,937	3,481	3,688
N.Dak.	1.10	1.40	1.35	1,139	1,122	1,042
S.Dak.	1.02	1.56	1.55	772	917	901
Nebr.	1.33	1.94	1.95	1,497	2,028	2,020
Kans.	1.47	2.10	1.90	1,274	1,955	1,809
Del.	1.30	1.19	1.45	87	96	119
Md.	1.28	1.15	1.46	514	486	632
Va.	1.06	1.01	1.20	1,236	1,357	1,738
W.Va.	1.10	1.04	1.26	765	805	980
N.C.	.92	.92	1.00	1,003	1,121	1,309
S.C.	.71	.71	.80	427	410	475
Ga.	.55	.48	.58	645	688	831
Fla.	.55	.50	.50	59	64	64
Ky.	1.14	1.03	1.36	1,688	1,601	2,336
Tenn.	1.06	.85	1.27	1,995	1,601	2,628
Ala.	.74	.65	.77	699	716	752
Miss.	1.17	1.19	1.33	944	1,067	1,193
Ark.	1.02	1.05	1.20	1,075	1,266	1,399
Ia.	1.18	1.22	1.42	356	362	406
Okla.	1.20	1.41	1.46	936	1,331	1,317
Tex.	.96	.94	.98	1,098	1,526	1,511
Mont.	1.32	1.51	1.50	1,571	1,817	1,828
Idaho	2.15	2.12	2.20	2,184	2,148	2,191
Wyo.	1.35	1.43	1.42	768	761	774
Colo.	1.63	1.83	1.82	1,660	1,910	1,866
N.Mex.	2.11	2.31	2.10	354	458	424
Ariz.	2.39	2.42	2.43	539	783	729
Utah	2.03	2.20	2.20	1,000	1,140	1,115
Nev.	2.02	2.29	2.18	365	426	403
Wash.	1.90	1.91	2.05	1,741	1,916	2,073
Oreg.	1.84	1.88	1.97	1,598	1,627	1,732
Calif.	2.84	2.90	2.96	4,607	5,393	5,686
U.S.	1.34	1.41	1.52	77,415	83,845	90,477

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

October 10, 1945

October 1, 1945

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

	ALFALFA HAY 1/		PASTURE		SOYBEANS 2/		COWPEAS 2/	
State	Preliminary 1945		Condition Oct. 1		Stocks on farms:		Yield per acre	
	Yield :		Average:		October 1 3/		Average:	
	per acre:		1934-43:		1944 : 1945		1934-43:	
	Tons	Thous. tons	Percent		Thous. bushels		Bushels	Indicated
Maine	1.50	10	72	82	--	--	--	--
N.H.	2.35	12	75	88	--	--	--	--
Vt.	2.20	40	77	84	--	--	--	--
Mass.	2.40	46	72	86	--	--	--	--
R.I.	2.30	2	73	88	--	--	--	--
Conn.	2.60	68	72	88	--	--	--	--
N.Y.	1.95	852	71	90	60	29	--	--
N.J.	2.25	158	69	92	13	6	--	--
Pa.	2.00	584	71	88	76	44	--	--
Ohio	2.05	927	72	79	549	561	--	--
Ind.	1.90	851	71	93	389	232	5.9	6.0
Ill.	2.45	1,193	70	92	704	714	5.6	6.0
Mich.	1.60	1,680	78	89	120	32	--	--
Wis.	2.50	2,080	77	92	42	18	--	--
Minn.	2.05	2,038	71	83	133	87	--	--
Iowa	2.45	1,960	77	91	2,118	852	--	--
Mo.	2.55	813	64	82	217	106	6.1	9.0
N.Dak.	1.50	272	57	80	4	5	--	--
S.Dak.	1.75	530	53	84	25	8	--	--
Nebr.	2.15	1,767	53	83	9	19	--	--
Kans.	2.10	1,562	57	75	58	66	6.8	8.5
Del.	2.40	14	74	96	18	16	--	--
Md.	2.25	99	72	95	26	14	--	--
Va.	2.30	175	77	96	37	19	5.7	7.5
W.Va.	2.15	116	75	88	0	0	--	--
N.C.	2.20	22	77	89	46	62	4.8	4.5
S.C.	1.70	3	66	84	4	2	4.4	5.5
Ga.	2.10	10	70	84	2	2	4.8	5.5
Fla.	--	--	82	81	--	--	8.6	8.0
Ky.	2.20	499	69	78	4	8	5.4	5.0
Tenn.	2.25	338	68	83	9	10	5.3	5.7
Ala.	1.65	12	72	75	2	3	5.4	5.5
Miss.	2.45	196	69	82	34	12	5.6	6.5
Ark.	2.20	187	59	86	51	72	5.1	6.0
La.	2.40	60	75	87	14	5	3.8	3.0
Okla.	2.30	759	57	75	1	1	5.3	6.0
Tex.	2.75	440	66	68	0	0	6.5	6.0
Mont.	1.70	1,183	68	76	--	--	--	--
Idaho	2.45	1,855	77	90	--	--	--	--
Wyo.	1.65	521	73	91	--	--	--	--
Colo.	2.10	1,367	66	88	--	--	--	--
N.Mex.	2.60	369	70	59	--	--	--	--
Ariz.	2.60	585	80	84	--	--	--	--
Utah	2.30	1,007	71	87	--	--	--	--
Nev.	2.45	323	83	95	--	--	--	--
Wash.	2.55	842	69	77	--	--	--	--
Oreg.	2.70	710	70	83	--	--	--	--
Calif.	4.20	4,213	76	77	--	--	--	--
U.S.	2.40	23,350	68	83	4,765	3,005	5.2	5.6

1/ Included in tame hay.

2/ New crops or peas.

3/ Old crop.

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## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

## BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

October 10, 1945

October 1, 1945

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

## SOYBEANS FOR BEANS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1944	Indicated	Average	1944	Indicated
	1934-43	1944	1945	1934-43	1944	1945
	Bushels			Thous. bushels		
Ohio	19.3	17.0	19.0	9,889	22,457	22,591
Ind.	17.2	16.5	20.0	11,894	23,150	28,640
Ill.	20.1	21.0	20.5	39,010	71,400	73,062
Mich.	14.4	14.5	16.5	837	1,595	1,815
Wis.	14.1	15.0	16.5	319	735	676
Minn.	14.4	16.5	17.0	993	4,340	6,460
Iowa	17.8	20.0	19.0	13,783	42,580	56,195
Mo.	11.0	17.5	15.0	2,397	10,605	10,770
Kans.	8.8	15.0	9.5	605	3,315	2,612
Va.	13.4	15.0	15.5	680	945	1,581
N.C.	11.4	10.5	12.0	1,922	2,058	2,088
Ky.	11.6	13.0	15.0	375	780	975
Tenn.	8.7	14.5	16.0	302	1,044	1,232
Miss.	9.6	12.5	13.0	721	1,150	1,131
Ark.	11.6	15.5	15.5	1,139	3,612	3,875
Other States	11.2	10.9	12.7	1,866	3,097	2,884
United States	17.6	18.4	18.6	86,732	192,863	196,537

## BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1944	Indicated	Average	1944	Indicated
	1934-43	1944	1945	1934-43	1944	1945
	Pounds			Thous. bags 2/		
Maine	1,032	750	900	87	38	45
Vt.	630	600	560	16	6	6
N.Y.	855	630	740	1,232	731	755
Mich.	830	630	720	4,509	4,158	3,989
Wis.	517	575	650	20	17	6
Minn.	467	660	520	20	40	31
Total N.E.	--	631	722	--	4,990	4,832
N.Dak.	--	500	500	--	10	5
S.Dak.	--	300	--	--	3	--
Nebr.	1,178	1,250	1,500	321	588	720
Mont.	1,230	1,200	1,250	274	240	212
Wyo.	1,216	1,375	1,325	729	1,251	1,100
Idaho	1,470	1,450	1,480	1,731	2,088	1,643
Wash.	3/1,053	1,000	1,025	25	40	41
Oreg.	773	1,050	1,000	14	21	10
Total N.W.	--	1,364	1,408	--	4,241	3,731
Kans.	3/317	420	--	4	4	--
Texas	--	200	200	--	4/10	4/8
Colo.	488	580	610	1,574	2,038	1,909
N.Mex.	337	350	138	661	840	305
Ariz.	466	425	475	56	64	66
Utah	676	680	640	33	48	30
Total S.W.	--	486	417	--	3,054	2,320
Calif. Lima	1,344	1,296	1,350	2,091	2,203	2,403
Calif. Other	1,199	1,045	1,050	2,544	1,640	1,564
Total Calif.	1,261	1,175	1,213	4,634	3,843	3,967
United States	872	784	817	15,842	16,128	14,850

1/ Includes beans grown for seed.

2/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned).

3/ Short-time average.

4/ Not including Blackeye peas.

### HOPS

State	Yield per acre			Production 1/		
	Average	1944	Preliminary	Average	1944	Preliminary
	1934-43		1945	1934-43		1945
	Pounds			Thousand pounds		
Washington	1,822	1,750	1,800	10,996	16,975	21,060
Oregon	869	925	1,000	18,069	17,112	19,900
California	1,423	1,620	1,650	10,175	13,608	14,850
United States	1,157	1,303	1,375	39,240	47,695	55,810

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities not available for marketing because of economic conditions and the marketing agreement allotments.

### SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	Yield of cane per acre			Production		
	Average	1944	Indicated	Average	1944	Indicated
	1934-43		1945	1934-43		1945
	Short tons			1,000 Short tons		
Louisiana	18.4	20.0	22.5	4,925	5,349	6,098
Florida	32.0	28.5	32.0	715	799	1,014
Total	19.5	20.8	23.5	5,640	6,148	7,112

### SUGAR BEETS

State	Indicated 1945		State	Indicated 1945	
	Yield per acre	Production		Yield per acre	Production
	Short tons	1,000 Short tons		Short tons	1,000 Short tons
Ohio	10.5	220	Colo.	14.0	2,100
Mich.	8.5	680	Utah	15.0	495
Nebr.	12.0	708	Calif.	17.0	1,615
Mont.	11.5	943	Other		
Idaho	15.5	837	States	12.9	1,364
Wyq.	12.5	438	U. S.	13.1	9,400



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
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October 10, 1945  
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/					PEACHES			
Area	Production 2/				State	Production 2/		
and	Average:	1943	1944	Indicated:		Average:	1944	Prelim.
State	1934-43:			1945		1934-43:		1945
East. States:	Thousand bushels					Thousand bushels		
N.Atl.								
Maine	600	704	912	180	N.H.	12	21	6
N.H.	733	767	778	171	Mass.	44	48	26
Vt.	561	722	513	123	R.I.	15	20	9
Mass.	2,550	2,228	2,747	574	Conn.	106	129	99
R.I.	271	281	263	76	N.Y.	1,258	1,824	1,762
Conn.	1,364	836	1,523	533	N.J.	954	1,193	864
N.Y.	15,887	13,602	17,010	2,700	Pa.	1,601	1,886	1,222
N.J.	3,098	2,028	2,090	1,221	Ohio	732	1,095	750
Pa.	8,684	5,070	9,100	2,730	Ind.	296	674	589
N.Atl.	33,747	25,238	34,941	8,308	Ill.	1,239	1,470	1,638
S.Atl.					Mich.	2,305	3,600	3,848
Del.	1,034	499	870	352	Iowa	77	20	40
Md.	1,829	864	1,863	795	Mo.	695	315	1,026
Va.	10,903	5,590	14,580	3,330	Nebr.	20	1	24
W.Va.	4,134	2,046	4,356	1,625	Kans.	87	15	63
N.C.	1,078	499	1,782	252	Del.	365	605	230
S.Atl.	18,978	9,498	23,451	6,354	Md.	391	602	312
East. States	52,725	35,736	58,392	14,662	Va.	1,110	2,150	536
Cent. States:					W.Va.	345	690	300
Ohio	4,914	2,422	5,395	1,230	N.C.	1,892	2,698	2,172
Ind.	1,531	1,010	1,363	920	S.C.	2,039	2,460	5,760
Ill.	3,162	2,790	2,418	2,623	Ga.	4,997	4,590	8,091
Mich.	7,681	5,888	7,625	1,500	Fla.	82	121	114
Wis.	666	862	805	329	Ky.	619	878	1,273
Minn.	206	172	182	130	Tenn.	1,134	686	1,862
Iowa	253	42	80	52	Ala.	1,463	1,380	2,440
Mo.	1,404	958	660	817	Miss.	886	1,105	1,418
Nebr.	272	34	84	30	Ark.	2,061	2,646	2,967
Kans.	725	260	279	279	La.	298	390	422
N.Cent.	20,825	14,442	18,891	7,920	Okla.	477	286	734
S.Cent.					Tex.	1,567	1,517	2,774
Ky.	285	230	185	262	Idaho	210	442	414
Tenn.	304	198	351	405	Colo.	1,553	2,112	2,372
Ark.	753	563	563	312	N.Mex.	106	122	135
S.Cent.	1,342	1,041	1,104	979	Ariz.	62	60	22
Cent. States	22,168	15,489	19,995	8,899	Utah	551	850	870
West. States:					Nev.	5	8	8
Mont.	325	253	400	290	Wash.	1,742	2,604	2,465
Idaho	2,914	640	1,900	2,465	Oreg.	416	606	502
Colo.	1,554	1,140	2,002	1,275	Calif.	23,389	34,044	31,795
N.Mex.	731	847	760	625	Clingstone 3/	14,430	20,501	19,877
Utah	412	550	629	420	Freestone	8,959	13,543	11,918
Wash.	27,446	23,000	31,100	26,180				
Oreg.	3,165	2,690	3,432	2,698				
Calif.	7,607	3,700	6,144	9,240				
West. States	44,153	37,825	46,367	42,193				
35 States	119,046	89,050	124,754	66,754	U.S.	57,201	75,963	81,954

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State and include fruit produced for sale to commercial processors as well as for sale for fresh consumption. 2/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 3/ Mainly for canning.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

October 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

October 10, 1945

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

PEARS				GRAPES			
State	Production 1/			State	Production 1/		
	Average:	1944	Indicated		Average:	1944	Indicated
	:1934-43:		: 1945		:1934-43:		: 1945
	Thousand bushels				Tons		
Maine	7	10	2	Mass.	415	250	150
N.H.	9	10	1	R.I.	210	200	100
Vt.	3	3	3/	Conn.	1,300	900	600
Mass.	55	48	13	N.Y.	58,890	59,300	33,200
R.I.	7	7	2	N.J.	2,540	2,300	1,100
Conn.	64	77	51	Pa.	17,590	19,500	6,800
N.Y.	1,053	1,157	320	Ohio	22,760	24,400	5,000
N.J.	58	52	29	Ind.	3,310	2,500	1,500
Pa.	513	464	126	Ill.	4,720	3,700	3,600
Ohio	500	373	246	Mich.	41,600	34,000	11,400
Ind.	267	157	146	Wis.	445	600	450
Ill.	517	335	378	Iowa	3,340	3,100	3,000
Mich.	1,114	1,193	125	Mo.	7,490	6,500	6,400
Iowa	104	55	58	Nebr.	1,620	1,300	1,700
Mo.	354	175	350	Kans.	2,640	3,300	4,300
Nebr.	26	10	12	Del.	1,430	1,200	450
Kans.	131	63	112	Md.	425	250	100
Del.	6	7	4	Va.	1,930	1,800	350
Md.	61	52	23	W.Va.	1,175	1,300	250
Va.	349	428	73	N.C.	6,150	6,600	3,700
W.Va.	76	132	30	S.C.	1,340	1,200	1,400
N.C.	317	354	360	Ga.	1,690	2,200	2,300
S.C.	123	160	191	Fla.	635	600	600
Ga.	347	500	502	Ky.	2,030	1,900	1,000
Fla.	136	176	157	Tenn.	2,250	2,300	2,200
Ky.	223	135	256	Ala.	1,280	1,200	1,500
Tenn.	286	188	493	Ark.	8,430	10,600	4,700
Ala.	291	312	416	Okla.	2,750	3,200	2,500
Miss.	360	354	401	Tex.	2,300	2,100	2,100
Ark.	172	228	231	Idaho	530	450	500
La.	163	245	228	Colo.	510	600	600
Okla.	143	96	203	N.Mex.	1,070	1,000	1,000
Tex.	403	502	496	Ariz.	920	1,500	1,000
Idaho	59	69	65	Utah	840	800	800
Colo.	195	157	263	Wash.	9,480	17,300	18,400
N.Mex.	47	50	56	Oreg.	2,100	2,300	2,400
Ariz.	10	10	5	Calif., all	2,256,700	2,514,000	2,714,000
Utah	127	170	223	Wine var.	540,000	563,000	554,000
Nev.	4	6	4	Table var.	415,900	513,000	531,000
Wash., all	6,260	8,665	7,982	Raisin var.	1,300,800	1,438,000	1,629,000
Bartlett	4,420	6,895	6,302	Raisins 2/	237,300	309,500	---
Other	1,841	1,780	1,680	Not dried	351,600	200,000	---
Oreg., all	3,720	4,354	4,842				
Bartlett	1,553	1,794	2,250				
Other	2,167	2,560	2,592				
Calif., all	9,951	10,417	13,210				
Bartlett	8,722	9,167	11,568				
Other	1,229	1,250	1,542				
U. S.	28,616	31,956	32,685	U. S.	2,474,835	2,736,550	2,841,150

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes. 3/ Less than 1,000 bushels.

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## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of  
October 1, 1945

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

October 10, 1945

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

## CITRUS FRUITS

Crop and State	Condition October 11/:				Production 1/:		
	Average: 1934-43	1944	1945	Average: 1934-43	1943	1944	Indicated 1945
	Percent				Thousand boxes		
ORANGES:							
California, all	75	82	77	43,866	51,961	60,323	—
Navels and Misc. 2/	75	76	79	17,570	21,071	22,023	20,700
Valencias	76	85	76	26,296	30,890	38,300	3/
Florida, all	73	77	66	26,920	46,200	42,800	50,000
Early & Midseason 4/72	77	66	15,445	25,800	21,700	26,000	
Valencias 4/70	77	66	11,475	20,400	21,100	24,000	
Texas, all 2/	66	81	80	2,164	3,550	4,400	4,800
Early & Midseason	—	—	—	1,256	2,200	2,600	2,940
Valencias	—	—	—	908	1,350	1,800	1,860
Arizona, all 2/	73	83	77	502	1,100	1,150	1,240
Navels and Misc.	—	—	—	239	530	600	600
Valencias	—	—	—	263	570	550	640
Louisiana, all 2/	73	86	65	272	240	360	260
5 States 5/	74	80	73	73,725	103,051	109,033	—
TANGERINES:							
Florida	62	78	57	2,780	3,600	3,900	4,000
ALL ORANGES & TANGERINES							
5 States 5/	—	—	—	76,505	106,651	112,933	—
GRAPEFRUIT:							
Florida, all	64	73	59	20,070	31,000	22,300	32,000
Seedless 4/	65	73	61	7,410	14,000	8,400	13,000
Other 4/	58	73	57	12,660	17,000	13,900	19,000
Texas, all	58	77	76	12,043	17,710	22,300	24,000
Arizona, all	75	75	76	2,550	4,080	3,750	4,400
California, all	74	80	79	2,337	3,300	3,505	—
Desert Valleys	—	84	80	1,020	1,200	1,530	1,330
Other	—	78	79	1,316	2,100	1,975	3/
4 States 5/	64	75	68	37,000	56,090	51,855	—
LEMONS:							
California 5/	74	76	80	11,339	11,050	12,300	3/
LIMES:							
Florida 5/	69	71	54	93	190	250	200

1/Relates to crop from bloom of year shown. In California the picking season usually extends from about October 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct. 1, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or eliminated on account of market conditions. 2/Includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/First report of production from 1945 bloom for California Valencia oranges, lemons, and grapefruit in "other" areas will be issued in December. 4/ Short-time average. 5/Net content of box varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb., California lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes, 80 lb.

### PLUMS AND PRUNES

Crop and State	Production 1/				
	Average 1934-43	1942	1943	1944	Preliminary 1945

#### Tons -- Fresh Basis

#### PLUMS:

Michigan	4,930	5,300	3,400	6,200	2,200
California	66,200	72,000	76,000	92,000	71,000
2 States	71,130	77,300	79,400	98,200	73,200

#### PRUNES:

Idaho	16,820	18,200	7,800	22,900	28,000
Washington, all	27,540	24,600	23,700	27,000	24,900
Eastern Washington	13,800	17,200	11,800	17,400	17,200
Western Washington	13,740	7,400	11,900	9,600	7,700
Oregon, all	98,570	70,500	104,000	60,400	93,500
Eastern Oregon	13,290	15,500	10,200	14,400	19,900
Western Oregon	85,280	55,000	93,800	46,000	73,600

#### Tons -- Dry Basis 2/

California	205,000	172,000	196,000	159,000	212,000
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### UTILIZATION OF PRODUCTION 1/

#### FRESH SALES 3/:

#### Tons -- Fresh Basis

Idaho	15,460	16,800	7,300	21,900	27,000
Washington	12,270	15,300	12,300	15,550	14,300
Oregon	16,850	19,000	17,600	17,800	22,600
3 States	44,580	51,100	37,200	55,250	63,900

#### CANNED 3/4/:

Washington	5,367	3,700	4,400	3,100	5,300
Oregon	20,250	15,500	31,000	14,800	19,000
2 States	25,617	19,200	35,400	20,900	24,300

#### FROZEN 3/:

Washington	--	400	1,500	1,500	1,300
Oregon	--	1,500	11,500	7,300	9,000
2 States	--	1,900	13,000	8,800	10,300

#### OTHER PROCESSED 3/:

Washington	190	400	200	250	200
Oregon	--	--	1,000	1,900	2,000
2 States	--	400	1,200	2,150	2,200

#### FARM HOUSEHOLD USE:

Idaho	1,130	1,400	500	1,000	1,000
Washington	2,350	2,500	2,600	2,600	2,600
Oregon	2,140	2,600	3,100	2,800	3,000
California	5/ 220	5/ 200	5/ 200	5/ 200	5/ 200
4 States	6,150	7,000	6,700	6,900	7,100

#### DRIED:

#### Tons -- Dry Basis 2/3/

Washington	1,720	100	600	300	400
Oregon	15,410	5,900	11,300	4,100	8,800
California	196,380	170,800	195,800	158,800	211,800
3 States	213,510	176,800	207,700	163,200	221,000

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. These quantities are not included in utilization figures.

2/ The drying ratio in Calif. is about 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried; in Wash. and Oreg., from 3 to 4 fresh to 1 dried.

3/ Excludes quantities used on farms where grown.

4/ Includes small quantities frozen in some years prior to 1941.

5/ Dry basis.



PECANS

State	Improved Varieties 1/			Wild or seedling varieties		
	Production			Production		
	Average	1944	Indicated	Average	1944	Indicated
	1934-43		1945	1934-43		1945
Thousand pounds						
Illinois	2/ 13	10	25	537	480	1,235
Missouri	32	25	60	853	750	1,800
North Carolina	2,092	2,070	2,402	304	230	328
South Carolina	2,080	2,132	2,937	341	468	559
Georgia	18,306	28,140	32,340	3,232	5,380	6,160
Florida	1,919	2,856	2,584	1,369	2,244	1,723
Alabama	6,069	7,885	8,848	1,567	1,615	1,812
Mississippi	3,351	4,980	4,698	2,569	3,320	3,132
Arkansas	556	504	756	3,029	3,696	4,284
Louisiana	2,125	3,744	2,496	5,663	10,656	7,104
Oklahoma	855	1,400	2,250	16,105	12,600	20,250
Texas	1,940	5,400	4,050	22,440	39,600	29,700
12 States	39,336	59,146	63,446	58,010	81,019	78,087

State	All varieties		
	Production		
	Average	1944	Indicated
	1934-43		1945
Thousand pounds			
Illinois	549	490	1,260
Missouri	885	775	1,860
North Carolina	2,396	2,300	2,730
South Carolina	2,422	2,600	3,496
Georgia	21,538	33,500	38,500
Florida	3,288	5,100	4,307
Alabama	7,636	9,500	10,660
Mississippi	5,920	8,300	7,830
Arkansas	3,585	4,200	5,040
Louisiana	7,788	14,400	9,600
Oklahoma	16,960	14,000	22,500
Texas	24,380	45,000	33,750
12 States	97,316	140,165	141,533

1/ Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

2/ Short-time average.

### MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

Crop	Condition October 1				Production 1/		
and	Average	1944	1945	Average	1944	Indicated	
State	1934-43			1934-43		1945	
	<u>Percent</u>			<u>Tons</u>			
FIGS:							
California							
Dried )	77	83	80	2/	28,350	2/35,200	
Not dried)	--	--	--		13,650	19,000	
OLIVES:							
California	58	48	38		41,100	42,000	
ALMONDS:							
California	--	--	--		13,700	21,000	
WALNUTS:							
California	--	--	--		53,320	62,000	
Oregon	--	--	--		4,310	6,800	
2 States	--	--	--		57,630	68,800	
FILBERTS:							
Oregon	--	--	--		2,894	5,600	
Washington	--	--	--		472	860	
2 States	--	--	--		3,371	6,460	

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Dry basis.

### CRANBERRIES

State	Production			Indicated
	Average	1943	1944	
	1934-43			1945
	Barrels			
Massachusetts	423,400	492,000	153,000	470,000
New Jersey	88,400	62,000	59,000	45,000
Wisconsin	91,400	102,000	115,000	70,000
Washington	21,070	24,000	30,000	36,400
Oregon	7,390	7,900	12,700	12,700
5 States	631,660	687,900	369,700	634,100



## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

October 10, 1945

October 1, 1945

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

## POTATOES 1/

GROUP and STATE	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average:	Indicated:	Average:	1944	Indicated	
	1934-43:	1944	1945	1934-43:	1944	1945
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		

## SURPLUS LATE POTATO STATES:

Maine	281	268	275	46,102	53,863	58,025
New York, Long Island	224	155	280	11,316	10,695	19,600
New York, Up-State	106	125	90	17,279	15,750	10,530
Pennsylvania	120	116	115	22,318	19,140	17,825
3 Eastern	172.5	177.3	191.6	97,015	99,453	105,980
Michigan	99	108	115	23,669	18,360	19,550
Wisconsin	83	84	105	17,542	11,844	13,650
Minnesota	82	82	110	20,360	15,334	17,490
North Dakota	96	125	130	13,249	20,875	23,010
South Dakota	61	75	88	2,016	2,550	2,904
5 Central	89.1	98.7	114.5	76,836	68,963	76,604
Nebraska	112	120	175	9,078	8,400	11,200
Montana	98	120	120	1,700	2,520	2,520
Idaho	224	225	225	28,910	36,675	43,650
Wyoming	113	155	175	1,954	2,170	2,450
Colorado	169	211	195	14,033	18,779	19,305
Utah	160	158	180	2,194	2,765	3,366
Nevada	174	160	180	409	544	684
Washington	192	220	215	8,713	10,340	12,255
Oregon	183	220	215	7,289	10,340	11,610
California 1/	280	270	310	2,473	10,530	13,640
10 Western	180.2	201.7	211.2	83,753	103,063	120,680
TOTAL 18	136.6	153.3	162.3	257,604	271,479	303,264

## OTHER LATE POTATO STATES:

New Hampshire	151	140	155	1,270	1,064	1,054
Vermont	134	138	125	1,942	1,656	1,488
Massachusetts	138	130	135	2,474	3,120	3,240
Rhode Island	186	190	190	837	1,235	1,311
Connecticut	168	160	175	2,805	3,408	3,798
5 New England	150.6	146.8	152.7	2,327	10,483	10,891
West Virginia	88	60	95	3,012	2,040	2,850
Ohio	105	83	120	11,318	5,810	7,560
Indiana	102	89	140	5,576	3,115	4,620
Illinois	80	60	105	3,226	1,800	2,940
Iowa	88	65	120	5,505	2,470	4,320
5 Central	95.5	73.6	117.3	22,638	15,235	22,290
New Mexico	74	86	75	340	425	338
Arizona	143	220	210	327	1,342	1,365
2 Southwestern	96.5	152.2	154.8	668	1,767	1,703
TOTAL 12	104.2	94.9	128.1	38,633	27,485	34,884
30 LATE STATES	131.5	145.1	163.8	296,237	298,964	338,148

## INTERMEDIATE POTATO STATES:

New Jersey	173	124	180	9,633	8,804	12,960
Delaware	88	62	113	424	273	441
Maryland	104	89	115	2,612	1,824	2,231
Virginia	119	83	126	9,770	5,976	8,694
Kentucky	78	58	99	3,605	2,494	4,257
Missouri	88	62	88	3,844	2,232	2,992
Kansas	84	52	79	2,279	1,144	1,580
TOTAL 7	113.1	84.6	126.9	32,168	22,747	33,155
37 LATE & INTERMEDIATE	129.4	132.1	159.7	328,406	321,711	371,303

1/ Early and late crops shown separately for California; combined for all other States.

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

October 10, 1945

October 1, 1945

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

## POTATOES 1/ (Cont'd)

GROUP	Yield per acre			Production		
and	Average:	1944	Indicated:	Average:	1944	Indicated
STATE	1934-43:	1944	1945	1934-43:	1944	1945

Bushels

Thousand bushels

## EARLY POTATO STATES:

North Carolina	101	82	117	8,778	6,970	8,424
South Carolina	112	61	123	2,618	1,464	2,583
Georgia	63	47	76	1,451	1,363	2,052
Florida	123	106	144	3,722	3,445	5,112
Tennessee	72	56	85	3,203	2,464	3,485
Alabama	90	58	106	4,131	3,264	5,300
Mississippi	65	65	68	1,423	2,210	1,836
Arkansas	75	68	63	3,278	3,196	2,394
Louisiana	62	53	59	2,676	3,493	3,009
Oklahoma	69	65	50	2,252	2,015	1,150
Texas	70	76	81	3,840	5,016	5,022
California 1/	299	355	325	9,314	22,720	23,725
TOTAL 12	96.6	99.4	123.1	46,686	57,725	64,092
TOTAL U. S.	124.0	130.4	153.0	375,091	379,436	435,395

1/ Early and late crops shown separately for California; combined for all other States.

## SWEETPOTATOES

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average:	1944	Indicated:	Average:	1944	Indicated
	1934-43:	1944	1945	1934-43:	1944	1945

Bushels

Thousand bushels

N. J.	134	150	140	2,116	2,400	2,240
Ind.	95	125	125	287	225	225
Ill.	85	85	88	358	382	352
Iowa	85	100	100	204	200	250
Mo.	87	100	95	798	800	665
Kans.	102	140	110	327	406	418
Del.	124	155	150	493	465	450
Md.	145	160	160	1,134	1,280	1,280
Va.	113	120	115	3,801	3,960	3,795
N. C.	101	115	105	8,235	8,970	7,350
S. C.	84	98	100	5,119	7,056	6,200
Ga.	74	88	93	8,018	8,272	8,742
Fla.	67	70	75	1,308	1,400	1,350
Ky.	83	90	90	1,503	1,440	1,440
Tenn.	90	96	100	4,427	4,128	3,300
Ala.	76	87	85	6,548	6,699	5,865
Miss.	86	88	103	6,499	6,248	6,592
Ark.	72	85	95	2,122	1,955	1,805
La.	70	75	88	7,352	8,100	10,472
Okla.	66	80	85	792	1,040	850
Tex.	74	75	87	4,318	5,025	4,350
Calif.	117	120	120	1,299	1,200	1,080
U. S.	84.2	92.9	97.0	67,059	71,651	69,071



## CROP REPORT

as of

October 1, 1945

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS - WASHINGTON, D. C.

October 10, 1945  
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

## TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

Class and type		Type No.	Yield per acre lb.	Production Thous. lb.	INDICATED 1945	
					Type No.	Yield per acre lb.
FLUE-CURED:						
Virginia		11	1,050	111,300	35	1,100
North Carolina		11	1,100	305,800	35	1,000
Total Old Belt		11	1,086	417,100	35	975
Eastern North Carolina Belt		12	1,175	414,775	35	996
North Carolina		13	1,250	103,750	36	1,025
South Carolina		13	1,170	140,400	37	860
Total South Carolina Belt		13	1,203	244,150	35-37	995
Georgia		14	1,130	108,480		
Florida		14	830	16,600	41	1,460
Alabama		14	850	255	42-44	1,100
Total Georgia-Florida Belt		14	1,078	125,335	41-44	1,413
Total flue-cured		11-14	1,137	1,201,360		
FIRE-CURED:						
Total Virginia Belt		21	950	14,440	51	1,600
Kentucky		22	925	7,400	51	1,630
Tennessee		22	1,025	24,600	51	1,630
Total Hopkinsville-Clarksville Belt		22	1,000	32,000	52	1,600
Kentucky		23	925	9,712	52	1,600
Tennessee		23	1,025	2,460	52	1,600
Total Paducah		23	944	12,172	53	1,250
Henderson Stemming (Ky.)		24	925	92	53	1,570
Total fire-cured		21-24	975	58,704	53	1,337
AIR-CURED (light):						
Ohio		31	1,050	16,800	54	1,580
Indiana		31	1,200	14,160	55	1,580
Missouri		31	925	7,400	55	1,200
Kansas		31	900	270	55	1,559
Virginia		31	1,450	21,460	56	900
West Virginia		31	1,050	3,790	56	900
North Carolina		31	1,400	19,600	56	900
Kentucky		31	1,050	392,700	56	900
Tennessee		31	1,150	100,050	56	900
Alabama		31	900	90	56	900
Total Bulley		31	1,088	576,310	56	900
Southern Maryland		32	1,600	23,100	51-56	1,575
Total air-cured (light)		31-32	1,055	599,410		
MISCELLANEOUS:						
Louisiana Perique		72	550	165	61	950
UNITED STATES		ALL	1,118	2,036,831	61	970
					61	937
					62	1,075
					62	1,100
					62	1,095
					61-62	1,000
					41-62	1,435

TOBACCO

Indicated 1945			Indicated 1945		
State	Yield per acre	Production	State	Yield per acre	Production
	Pounds	1,000 lbs.		Pounds	1,000 lbs.
Mass.	1,456	9,170	Va.	1,077	150,210
Conn.	1,365	23,482	W.Va.	1,050	3,780
N.Y.	1,250	1,000	N.C.	1,159	843,925
Pa.	1,461	52,447	S.C.	1,170	140,400
Ohio	1,063	22,740	Ga.	1,129	109,215
Ind.	1,198	14,380	Fla.	858	19,310
Wis.	1,580	37,288	Ky.	1,041	445,379
Minn.	1,200	840	Tenn.	1,115	131,985
Mo.	925	7,400	Ala.	862	345
Kans.	900	270	La.	550	165
Md.	600	23,100	U.S.	1,118	2,036,831

PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED

Indicated 1945	
State	Production
Pounds	1,000 lbs.
Virginia .....	1,100 180,400
North Carolina .....	1,100 343,200
Tennessee .....	775 6,200
Total (Virginia-North Carolina area) .....	1,095 529,800
South Carolina .....	625 25,000
Georgia .....	700 734,300
Florida .....	650 72,800
Alabama .....	725 332,050
Mississippi .....	500 13,000
Total (S. E. area) .....	699 1,177,150
Arkansas .....	400 4,800
Louisiana .....	400 2,400
Oklahoma .....	580 147,900
Texas .....	500 398,000
Total (S. W. area) .....	517 553,100
United States .....	698 2,260,050



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

October 10, 1945

MILK PRODUCED AND "GRAIN" FED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State and Division	Milk produced			"Grain" fed		
	per milk cow <u>2/</u>			per milk cow <u>3/</u>		
	Oct. 1 1934-43	Oct. 1 1944	Oct. 1 1945	Oct. 1 1943	Oct. 1 1944	Oct. 1 1945
	P o u n d s	P o u n d s	P o u n d s	P o u n d s	P o u n d s	P o u n d s
Me.	14.9	16.0	15.7	4.0	5.0	5.0
N.H.	15.1	14.8	16.2	3.8	4.1	4.3
Vt.	14.2	15.1	15.0	4.0	4.6	4.4
Mass.	17.7	17.6	18.6	5.9	6.0	6.2
Conn.	17.3	17.6	17.5	5.4	5.9	5.5
N.Y.	16.7	17.4	18.0	4.1	5.1	5.1
N.J.	19.3	19.4	21.0	7.6	7.9	7.3
Pa.	16.7	16.5	17.5	5.6	5.8	6.0
N. ATL.	16.68	16.98	17.78	4.3	5.3	5.3
Ohio	15.1	15.5	16.0	4.4	4.7	4.6
Ind.	14.2	15.4	15.0	3.7	4.3	4.1
Ill.	13.9	15.0	15.5	4.5	4.7	4.4
Mich.	16.8	16.6	18.2	5.4	3.9	4.5
Wis.	14.7	14.4	15.7	2.3	3.1	3.5
E. N. CENT.	14.90	15.33	16.07	3.4	3.9	4.1
Minn.	12.4	11.5	12.5	1.9	1.9	2.5
Iowa	12.8	13.0	14.6	4.0	3.5	4.0
Mo.	10.4	12.2	11.5	2.8	3.1	2.8
N. Dak.	10.9	11.7	10.8	2.1	1.8	2.3
S. Dak.	9.9	9.7	10.8	2.0	1.8	2.5
Nebr.	11.8	11.6	11.9	3.2	2.5	3.8
Kans.	11.3	11.5	11.8	3.9	3.2	3.7
W. N. CENT.	11.64	11.74	12.30	2.9	2.6	3.1
Md.	15.5	15.2	16.1	6.5	5.2	5.2
Va.	12.7	13.4	14.4	3.0	3.6	3.4
W. Va.	12.5	12.9	14.5	2.1	2.7	2.6
N.C.	12.3	12.6	12.8	3.6	4.0	3.9
S.C.	10.5	10.6	10.9	3.3	2.6	3.2
Ga.	8.7	8.3	8.5	2.2	2.7	2.9
S. ATL.	11.90	12.12	12.81	3.4	3.5	3.4
Ky.	12.3	12.9	13.0	2.4	2.8	2.6
Tenn.	10.8	11.1	11.1	2.5	3.0	2.5
Ala.	8.3	8.4	9.0	2.9	2.3	3.7
Miss.	6.7	7.2	7.6	1.6	1.7	1.5
Ark.	8.2	8.8	9.4	2.1	1.9	1.9
Okla.	8.3	8.7	9.1	2.5	1.9	2.2
Tex.	8.6	7.9	7.7	2.1	2.4	2.7
S. CENT.	9.24	9.30	9.53	2.2	2.2	2.4
Mont.	14.0	15.5	11.7	2.6	1.8	3.0
Idaho	17.0	17.1	17.6	2.5	3.9	3.1
Wyo.	13.0	14.0	11.8	1.1	3.3	2.4
Colo.	13.0	13.3	11.1	3.4	2.5	3.1
Utah	15.3	17.2	13.9	1.0	2.2	2.8
Wash.	17.2	17.9	17.8	4.2	4.3	5.1
Oreg.	18.0	18.1	17.0	3.5	4.0	4.4
Calif.	17.9	19.3	18.8	3.9	3.9	4.3
WEST.	15.39	16.60	16.92	3.4	3.6	3.9
U. S.	12.92	13.24	13.83	3.20	3.35	3.59

1/Figures for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters. Figures for other States, regions, and U.S. are based on returns from crop reporters only. The regional averages are based in part on records of less important dairy States not shown separately. 2/ Averages represent the reported daily milk production of herds kept by reporters divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry) in these herds. 3/Averages per cow computed from reported "Pounds of grain, millfeeds, and concentrates fed yesterday to milk cows on your farm (or ranch)."

### SEPTEMBER EGG PRODUCTION

State and Division	Number of layers on : hand during September:		Eggs per : 100 layers		Total eggs produced : During September: Jan. to Septincl.			
	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945
	Thousands		Number		Millions			
Me.	1,965	2,200	1,356	1,434	27	32	302	306
N.H.	1,930	1,892	1,380	1,338	27	25	284	274
Vt.	878	802	1,278	1,413	11	11	144	137
Mass.	4,365	4,778	1,392	1,425	61	68	716	733
R.I.	412	416	1,341	1,290	6	5	61	58
Conn.	2,650	2,830	1,440	1,350	38	38	375	362
N.Y.	11,615	9,865	1,176	1,242	137	123	1,750	1,520
N.J.	5,374	4,350	1,230	1,266	66	55	787	694
Pa.	15,193	13,340	1,122	1,134	170	150	2,242	1,957
N. Atl.	44,382	40,373	1,223	1,256	543	507	6,661	6,041
Ohio	15,205	14,660	1,116	1,164	170	171	2,335	2,269
Ind.	10,936	10,837	1,071	1,143	117	124	1,688	1,657
Ill.	16,918	15,900	1,014	1,020	172	162	2,380	2,284
Mich.	9,152	8,346	1,140	1,110	104	93	1,413	1,336
Wis.	13,432	12,108	1,098	1,116	147	135	1,981	1,877
E.N. Cent.	65,643	61,851	1,082	1,108	710	685	9,797	9,423
Minn.	19,216	18,810	1,107	1,143	213	215	3,055	3,106
Iowa	22,792	21,952	1,104	1,158	252	254	3,654	3,609
Mo.	16,596	15,322	1,032	1,068	171	170	2,617	2,477
N. Dak.	4,158	4,100	1,032	1,038	43	43	585	585
S. Dak.	6,754	6,324	1,056	1,089	71	69	960	925
Nebr.	10,399	10,700	1,011	1,044	110	112	1,680	1,714
Kans.	12,442	11,965	1,014	987	126	118	1,869	1,806
W.N. Cent.	92,857	89,773	1,062	1,093	986	931	14,420	14,222
Del.	773	704	990	984	8	7	110	100
Md.	2,785	2,438	1,068	1,092	30	27	372	356
Va.	6,865	6,462	960	996	66	64	875	852
W. Va.	3,134	2,649	1,080	1,137	38	30	451	376
N. C.	8,535	9,178	954	1,008	81	93	917	954
S. C.	3,468	3,365	750	774	26	26	327	333
Ga.	5,851	5,680	762	762	45	43	607	561
Fla.	1,510	1,410	849	930	13	13	179	163
S. Atl.	32,921	31,886	920	950	303	303	3,838	3,695
Ky.	7,926	7,290	948	1,023	75	75	1,059	989
Tenn.	8,064	8,013	870	906	70	73	983	927
Ala.	5,983	5,337	762	843	46	45	634	555
Miss.	6,355	5,894	648	645	41	38	579	540
Ark.	6,733	6,001	780	792	53	48	707	654
La.	3,938	3,510	654	708	26	25	361	333
Okla.	10,632	9,632	891	930	95	90	1,401	1,312
Tex.	24,567	23,789	876	897	215	213	2,981	2,862
S. Cent.	74,198	69,466	837	874	621	607	8,705	8,172
Mont.	1,681	1,486	1,098	1,044	18	16	226	210
Idaho	1,815	1,600	1,083	1,176	20	19	274	224
Wyo.	644	568	1,122	1,152	7	7	93	74
Colo.	3,295	2,642	1,020	1,044	34	28	438	370
N. Mex.	990	768	972	1,020	10	8	132	101
Ariz.	432	388	1,023	960	4	4	60	49
Utah	2,162	2,138	1,197	1,209	26	26	309	301
Nev.	251	249	1,092	1,170	3	3	34	34
Wash.	5,202	4,712	1,248	1,296	65	61	767	713
Oreg.	2,524	2,419	1,203	1,185	30	29	416	388
Calif.	13,224	11,820	1,182	1,164	156	138	2,006	1,691
West.	32,220	28,790	1,158	1,177	373	339	4,755	4,155
U.S.	342,221	322,139	1,033	1,062	3,536	3,422	48,176	45,702



COMPOSITION OF FARM FLOCKS, OCTOBER 1  
(Thousands)

Year	North Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
<u>Pullets of Laying Age</u>							
1934-43 (Av.)	14,418	21,494	23,700	9,274	19,834	9,418	98,139
1944	19,894	28,125	34,553	12,411	26,531	11,916	133,430
1945	17,614	29,531	31,754	12,290	24,646	11,882	127,717
<u>Pullets not of Laying Age</u>							
1934-43 (Av.)	23,128	41,864	59,243	15,944	32,420	15,347	187,947
1944	25,923	45,542	77,583	16,052	32,898	13,473	211,474
1945	30,571	51,147	86,693	13,774	38,614	15,969	241,768
<u>Other Young Chickens</u>							
1934-43 (Av.)	11,750	22,122	33,336	13,550	20,687	8,526	109,970
1944	11,279	18,537	30,880	13,959	18,767	6,585	100,007
1945	19,724	28,936	39,624	15,644	24,159	8,665	136,752
<u>All Young Chickens</u>							
1934-43 (Av.)	49,296	85,479	116,279	38,768	72,941	33,292	396,055
1944	57,096	92,204	143,019	42,432	78,196	31,974	444,911
1945	67,909	109,614	158,071	46,708	37,419	36,516	506,237
<u>Hens One Year Old or Older</u>							
1934-43 (Av.)	21,977	36,084	48,761	17,572	38,450	18,514	181,458
1944	27,359	41,907	64,169	21,845	51,501	21,010	227,791
1945	25,924	36,533	62,724	20,658	49,144	18,351	213,394
<u>Potential Layers 1/</u>							
1934-43 (Av.)	59,524	99,442	131,704	42,390	90,704	43,280	467,544
1944	73,176	115,574	176,308	50,308	110,930	46,399	572,695
1945	74,169	117,211	181,171	51,722	112,404	46,202	582,879

1/ Hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not yet of laying age.

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CURRENT SERIAL RECORD  
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